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by

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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was published in 1912, and the present is the sixteenth issue. The arrangement of the various sections has been altered somewhat, but the principal details are given on similar lines to those adopted in previous issues. The matter has been divided into four main Chapters covering information on Prices, Wages, Employment and Associations respectively. This arrangement will facilitate ready comparison of cognate matters. Thus all information dealing with comparisons of price levels is now gathered together in the one chapter instead of, as in the earlier issues, being given in various separated parts of the Report.

New features which were included in the last issue of this Report have been continued in the present issue. These are statistics relating to (i) Employers' Associations, and (ii) the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. A further international comparison appears in the Chapter dealing with Wages, in which effective or real wages in various countries are compared, while in Section VI. of the Appendix a table is given showing rates of wages and hours of labour in Sydney, Auckland, and Montreal at July 1914, December 1924, and December 1925.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted :—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

In previous issues attention has been drawn to the great variety of sources of the data upon which this Report is based.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of State and Commonwealth Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

My special thanks are due to Mr. J. T. Sutcliffe, the Supervisor of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the marked ability and zeal displayed by him in the performance of the complex duties attaching to his position, and to the staff under his control for the ready and capable assistance rendered by them at all times.

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Melbourne, 30th August, 1926.

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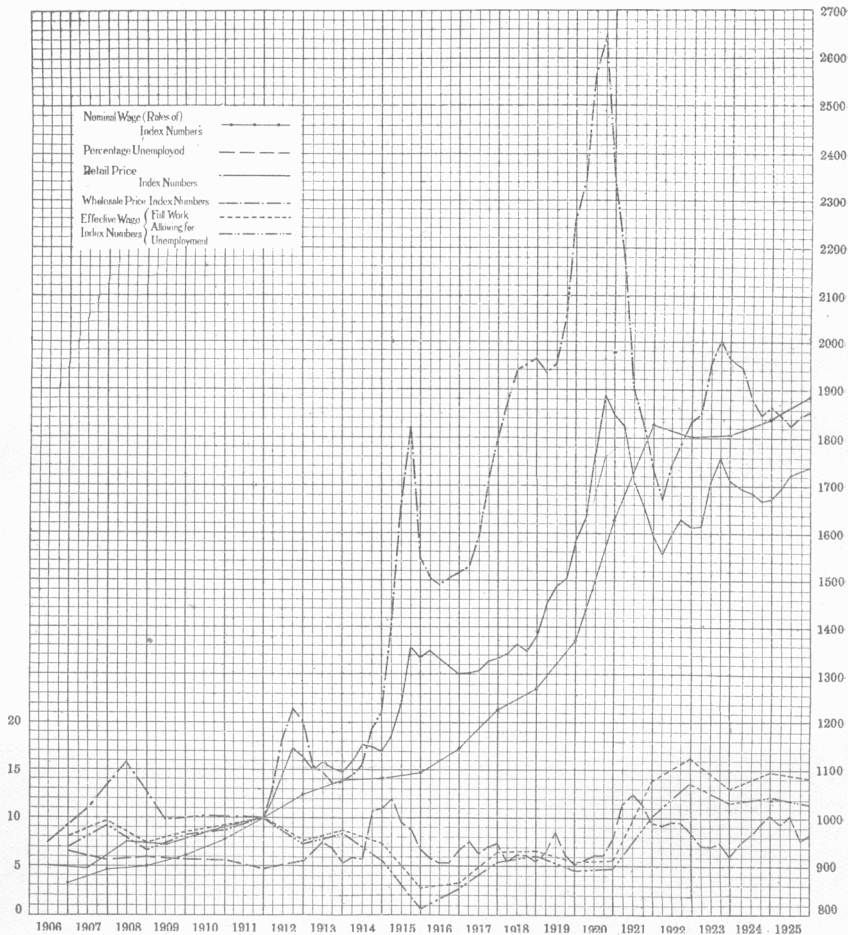
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**Retail and Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers,
and Percentage of Unemployed 1906 to 1925.**



NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. **General.**—Information regarding variations in wholesale prices in Melbourne for 1925 and previous years is given herein. The investigation, commenced in 1912, included the collection of prices for years back to 1861 and the computation of index-numbers in connexion therewith. A statement of the results obtained and an explanation of the methods of collection and computation adopted will be found in Labour Report No. 1, pp. 43 to 66.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices published in the ordinary press and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where several sources of information were utilized for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records on the lines indicated for a uniform list of commodities for the capital city in each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these cities, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Basis.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of 80 commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to 92.* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurements for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units indicating the relative extent to which each commodity in the units of measurement specified is used or consumed, are shown in the following statement.

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined. These index-numbers are shown in the following table—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1925, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricul- tural Pro- duce. &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Grocer- ies.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Com- modities combined.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	1,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,157	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,003	1,208	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,055
1920 ..	2,125	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,298	2,624	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	2,173	1,361	1,767	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,837	1,746	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1925 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers in each case have been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; in other words, they show the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1,000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911 and 1,844 in 1925. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1925, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1925 shows a decrease of 2.2 per cent. compared with that for 1924. In Groups I., III., and V. increases of 0.9, 9.1, and 0.1 per cent. respectively were recorded. All other groups showed decreases ranging from 0.5 per cent. in the case of Group VI. (Meat) to 18.7 per cent. in Group II. (Jute, Leather, etc.)

The index-numbers for the full period from 1871 to 1911 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48.

4. **Quarterly Variations in Price Levels.**—The following table gives the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1925 and the first quarter of 1926:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1925 and First Quarter, 1926
(Base 1911 = 1,000).

Group.	No. of Com- modities.	Index Numbers.				
		Jan. to March, 1925.	April to June, 1925.	July to Sept., 1925.	Oct. to Dec., 1925.	Jan. to March, 1926.
I. Metals and Coal	14	1,842	1,830	1,849	1,885	1,908
II. Jute, Leather, etc.	10	2,244	2,012	1,865	1,745	1,705
III. Agricultural Produce	16	1,679	1,684	1,780	2,042	1,992
IV. Dairy Produce	9	1,498	1,687	1,694	1,666	1,779
V. Groceries	21	1,742	1,712	1,720	1,718	1,730
VI. Meat	5	2,239	2,247	2,401	1,961	1,893
VII. Building Materials	10	1,676	1,746	1,727	1,694	1,640
VIII. Chemicals	7	1,784	1,767	1,759	1,849	1,784
All Groups(a)	92	1,848	1,826	1,847	1,856	1,841

(a) Weighted average.

5. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1925, and for each month from January, 1925, to April, 1926, are shown in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (=1,000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1925, and Monthly, January, 1925, to April, 1926. (Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mater- ials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
" 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
" 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
" 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
" 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
" 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,547	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
" 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
Jan. 1925	1,679	2,115	1,591	1,205	1,697	1,392	1,521	1,740	1,633
Feb. "	1,669	2,086	1,564	1,226	1,689	1,423	1,518	1,740	1,625
March "	1,670	1,982	1,558	1,306	1,677	1,327	1,550	1,740	1,601
April "	1,666	1,903	1,551	1,348	1,656	1,313	1,548	1,728	1,584
May "	1,661	1,802	1,589	1,439	1,665	1,335	1,561	1,728	1,592
June "	1,659	1,836	1,591	1,420	1,657	1,510	1,673	1,716	1,625
July "	1,663	1,744	1,643	1,404	1,667	1,492	1,605	1,716	1,618
August "	1,668	1,730	1,651	1,403	1,669	1,519	1,556	1,716	1,620
Sept. "	1,708	1,662	1,706	1,418	1,665	1,432	1,568	1,716	1,618
Oct. "	1,700	1,627	1,848	1,437	1,654	1,304	1,550	1,834	1,631
Nov. "	1,704	1,624	1,983	1,400	1,670	1,176	1,561	1,834	1,647
Dec. "	1,732	1,557	1,904	1,318	1,670	1,148	1,527	1,740	1,604
Jan. 1926	1,733	1,600	1,871	1,407	1,672	1,159	1,518	1,740	1,613
Feb. "	1,735	1,571	1,851	1,481	1,681	1,094	1,491	1,740	1,601
March "	1,732	1,525	1,873	1,548	1,678	1,249	1,481	1,740	1,627
April "	1,734	1,514	1,870	1,663	1,678	1,530	1,476	1,732	1,676

6. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1925. These are given in the following table, first, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1925 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1925.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,848	1,826	1,847	1,856	1,844
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1925 as base (= 1,000)	1,002	990	1,002	1,007	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of House Rent) Index-Numbers with average for 1925 as base (= 1,000)	978	998	1,017	1,007	1,000

The results show a greater variation in retail than in wholesale prices. Wholesale prices were lowest in the second quarter and highest in the fourth quarter, while retail prices were lowest in the first quarter and highest in the third quarter.

7. **Prices, 1924 and 1925.**—In Section 1, Appendix, details are given of the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1924 and 1925. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

§ 2. Retail Prices—Food, Groceries, and Rent.

1. **General.**—In normal circumstances changes in the cost of living due to variations in prices and not to alteration in standard can best be measured by means of index-numbers of prices. A "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of the commodities which enter into general consumption in Australia, and including housing accommodation, has, therefore, been adopted, and a comparison of the value of this composite unit at the prices ruling at any given date with the value determined by means of the prices ruling at some basic date furnishes the retail price index-number for the given date, and indicates the proportionate increase or decrease in the amount of money necessary to purchase such a composite unit. This method of computation is usually known as the "aggregate expenditure method." There are other methods of computing index-numbers, but

probably none so satisfactorily combines simplicity of procedure with accuracy of result. Investigations concerning retail prices are made by this Bureau in respect of the following matters :—

- (i.) Monthly variation in the cost of food and groceries in 30 towns.
- (ii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices and house rent in 30 towns.
- (iii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in 30 towns.
- (iv.) Annual variations in retail prices and house rent in 200 towns.
- (v.) Intermittent Householders' Budget Inquiries.

In earlier reports the results of comprehensive investigations concerning prices and prices-indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of data and the computation of results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix 1, to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution.

For further particulars concerning the "aggregate expenditure method" of index-numbers, reference may be made to Report No. 6, pages 19 and 20, and to Report No. 12, pages 22 and 23.

2. Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.

—A change in the "cost of living" may be due to a change in the standard of living, or in the retail price level, or in both; the expenditure on living depends thus on three factors, viz. :—

- (i.) The nature of the commodities consumed ;
- (ii.) The quantities of the commodities consumed ; and
- (iii.) The prices of these commodities.

A change in any one of these may produce a change in the expenditure on living. In order to obtain index-numbers that will satisfactorily measure variation in price level, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII.; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17-18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.

Notwithstanding the explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstanding in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have thought that the computed price-indexes must vary considerably with change of regimen. In Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130, it is shown, by calculations based on

widely different regimens, that the mode adopted of investigating retail price level is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen. Where a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables can be used as a basis to determine the variations in the cost of living until such time as the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be fairly representative of the usage of the community. Should a change be necessary, certain safeguards which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and further dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9 must be applied.

3. **The Composite Unit.**—The 47 items making up the “composite unit” may be divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, (iv.) housing. The cost of these items covers about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family.

Special investigations have been made with reference to variations in the cost of the items and services included in the balance of expenditure, and the results are given in § 3 of this Chapter.

The index-numbers computed on the basis of food, groceries, and housing in the past can be accepted as a fair reflection of the variation in the whole ordinary household expenditure in normal times. The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was referred to in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The constitution of the “composite unit” is shown hereunder.

Retail Prices.—Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.	Unity of Quantity.	“Mass Unit.”	Commodity or Service.	Unity of Quantity.	“Mass Unit.”
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).			GROUP III.—MEAT.		
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	67
2. Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb. bags	11	27. Beef, rib .. ..	..	82
3. Tea	lb.	30	28. Beef, flank .. ..	..	12
4. Coffee .. ..	..	2	29. Beef, shin .. ..	..	14
5. Sugar .. ..	..	460	30. Beef, steak, rump ..	..	24
6. Rice .. ..	..	50	31. Beef, steak, shoulder ..	..	53
7. Sago .. ..	..	8	32. Beef, steak, stewing ..	..	53
8. Jam .. ..	..	73	33. Beef, corned round ..	..	39
9. Oatmeal .. ..	..	35	34. Beef, brisket, with bone ..	..	11
10. Raisins .. ..	..	14	35. Beef, brisket, without bone ..	..	32
11. Currants .. ..	..	14	36. Mutton, leg .. ..	..	92
12. Starch .. ..	..	1	37. Mutton, shoulder ..	..	62
13. Blue	doz. sqs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	38. Mutton, loin .. ..	..	30
14. Candles	lb.	16	39. Mutton, neck .. ..	..	40
15. Soap .. ..	..	64	40. Mutton, chops, loin ..	..	62
16. Potatoes	14 lbs.	64	41. Mutton, chops, leg ..	..	15
17. Onions	lb.	68	42. Mutton, chops, neck ..	..	31
18. Kerosene	gallon	17	43. Pork, leg .. ..	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			44. Pork, loin .. ..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
19. Milk	quart	300	45. Pork, belly .. ..	..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Butter	lb.	95	46. Pork, chops .. ..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
21. Cheese .. ..	..	15	GROUP IV.—HOUSING.		
22. Eggs	dozen	18	47. House Accommodation	week	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
23. Bacon, middle ..	lb.	16			
24. Bacon, shoulder ..	..	16			
25. Ham .. ..	..	8			

This inquiry so far as the capital cities are concerned goes back to 1901, and all possible precautions have been taken to ensure accuracy.

4. **Other Investigations.**—(i.) *General.*—These are concerned with (1) Annual variations in the price index-numbers for 200 towns, (2) the cost of living according to householders' budget inquiries, (3) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries, and housing in various towns and localities, and (4) the investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.

(ii.) *Price-Indexes for 200 Towns.*—An investigation as to variation in price-indexes for 100 Australian towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. From 1915 to 1922 the number of towns from which returns were collected annually was increased from 100 to 150, and from November, 1923, the number was further raised to 200. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1922 were published in various issues of the Report. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital cities only, but for 1912 and subsequent years monthly inquiries have been extended to 30 towns. The general agreement of the various results shows that the index-numbers published for the capital cities only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, fairly indicate the variations in the cost of food, groceries, and housing in each State and throughout Australia.

(iii.) *Householders' Budgets.*—The first collection of these was made in 1910-11, and the results, which covered a period of twelve months, were published in December, 1911. A second was made during 1913 for the month of November only, and results were given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September, 1917, the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessities of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission budgets were obtained from householders showing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician undertook the necessary analysis of the returns, and the report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, at whose request it was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63-71.

(iv.) *Special Investigations.*—During recent years, in connexion with Arbitration Court proceedings, the question has been raised of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts as compared with the cost in the towns usually covered by the investigations of the Bureau. In order to ascertain the necessary particulars, inquiries were made in over 100 towns and localities, and index-numbers were computed and submitted to the tribunals concerned.

(v.) *Investigations by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.*—In December, 1919, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of Employers' Organizations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent Chairman. The terms of the Commission are given hereinafter.

This Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for family, consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 2	2 6 9	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous ..	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The results of investigations into the variation in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given in § 3 of this Chapter.

5. **Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1925.**—(i.) *General.*—Index numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shown for the capital city of each State in the next table. In this table the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital cities in 1911 for each group or combination is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for the separate cities give the relative cost of the regimen. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects within the limits of a group or combination, since within such limits they show not only the variations from year to year in each city, but comparisons also as to the relative cost in the different cities for the same year or for different years :—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1925.

The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney	904	1,018	1,112	2,130	1,976	1,837	1,833	1,710	1,864
Melbourne	817	924	996	1,926	1,897	1,705	1,708	1,575	1,727
Brisbane	969	1,087	1,076	2,155	1,958	1,841	1,832	1,685	1,836
Adelaide	903	958	1,061	2,030	1,907	1,760	1,744	1,643	1,770
Perth	1,013	1,276	1,113	2,008	1,955	1,729	1,692	1,627	1,770
Hobart	888	1,003	1,070	1,995	1,927	1,758	1,704	1,683	1,736
Weighted Average (a) ..	885	1,000	1,062	2,039	1,937	1,774	1,770	1,650	1,797
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.									
Sydney	932	971	1,110	1,957	1,828	1,676	1,831	1,660	1,613
Melbourne	967	959	1,075	1,929	1,840	1,595	1,745	1,604	1,583
Brisbane	837	983	995	1,816	1,664	1,562	1,670	1,558	1,540
Adelaide	928	1,103	1,194	1,887	1,723	1,578	1,684	1,626	1,622
Perth	1,200	1,241	1,244	1,954	1,951	1,730	1,806	1,720	1,689
Hobart	955	994	1,177	1,976	1,848	1,539	1,665	1,540	1,484
Weighted Average (a) ..	955	1,000	1,108	1,928	1,815	1,627	1,767	1,630	1,600
GROUP III.—MEAT.									
Sydney	994	959	1,280	2,388	1,838	1,499	1,788	1,845	1,833
Melbourne	1,067	929	1,270	2,414	1,972	1,591	2,026	1,958	1,959
Brisbane	1,024	935	1,169	2,126	1,719	1,256	1,468	1,838	1,765
Adelaide	1,059	1,037	1,502	2,567	2,097	1,815	2,106	2,222	2,193
Perth	1,511	1,577	1,688	2,224	2,113	1,904	2,084	2,526	2,432
Hobart	1,279	1,221	1,493	2,645	2,382	2,128	2,345	2,463	2,285
Weighted Average (a) ..	1,074	1,000	1,323	2,390	1,934	1,587	1,904	1,982	1,961
GROUPS I, II, AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.									
Sydney	936	989	1,156	2,148	1,898	1,703	1,820	1,732	1,785
Melbourne	925	935	1,091	2,056	1,901	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,748
Brisbane	947	1,018	1,078	2,052	1,812	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734
Adelaide	951	1,020	1,215	2,132	1,906	1,723	1,823	1,791	1,840
Perth	1,197	1,346	1,302	2,050	1,995	1,776	1,828	1,891	1,938
Hobart	1,010	1,058	1,212	2,162	2,025	1,794	1,863	1,849	1,810
Weighted Average (a) ..	955	1,000	1,144	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785
GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).									
Sydney	969	1,145	1,243	1,541	1,617	1,680	1,739	1,831	1,870
Melbourne	744	931	1,027	1,272	1,340	1,448	1,534	1,574	1,604
Brisbane	463	610	762	1,018	1,030	1,128	1,151	1,457	1,165
Adelaide	835	1,155	1,071	1,240	1,322	1,377	1,450	1,540	1,576
Perth	749	857	963	1,145	1,209	1,256	1,294	1,311	1,340
Hobart	661	739	847	1,420	1,441	1,359	1,503	1,592	1,649
Weighted Average (a) ..	813	1,000	1,082	1,344	1,410	1,486	1,553	1,615	1,647
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.									
Sydney	948	1,048	1,188	1,920	1,793	1,694	1,790	1,769	1,817
Melbourne	857	934	1,067	1,762	1,690	1,571	1,702	1,643	1,694
Brisbane	765	865	959	1,664	1,519	1,427	1,490	1,490	1,521
Adelaide	908	1,070	1,161	1,797	1,687	1,593	1,683	1,697	1,741
Perth	1,029	1,162	1,175	1,710	1,700	1,581	1,627	1,673	1,714
Hobart	879	938	1,075	1,883	1,803	1,631	1,728	1,753	1,750
Weighted Average (a) ..	900	1,000	1,121	1,817	1,717	1,610	1,710	1,688	1,733

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on pages 13 to 16.

(a) For all capital cities.

(ii.) *Groceries (18 Commodities).*—The index-number for this group was higher in 1925 than in 1924 in all the capital cities. The increase for all cities in 1925 compared with 1924 amounts to 8.9 per cent.; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 79.7 per cent. The average cost in 1925 of the commodities included was highest in Sydney and lowest in Melbourne.

(iii.) *Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).*—The index-numbers for this group were lower for 1925 than for 1924 in all the capitals. The index-number for all the cities in 1925 was 1.8 per cent. lower than in 1924, and 60.0 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost in 1925 of the commodities was highest in Perth and lowest in Hobart.

(iv.) *Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).*—The index-numbers for this group were lower in 1925 than in 1924 in all the capital cities except Melbourne. The index-number for all the cities in 1925 was 1.1 per cent. lower than in 1924; and 96.1 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost for 1925 of the commodities included was highest in Perth and lowest in Brisbane.

(v.) *Food and Groceries (Groups I., II., and III. combined).*—The index-numbers for this group show the aggregate effect of movements in prices of the commodities included, apart from variations in house rent. There was an increase in 1925 as compared with 1924 in all the cities except Hobart. Taking the weighted average for all the capitals, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 15 were 3.1 per cent. higher in 1925 than in 1924, and 78.5 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1925 was highest in Perth and lowest in Brisbane.

(vi.) *Housing.*—The cost of housing increased in all the capital cities during 1925. The weighted average increase for the six capitals in 1925 compared with 1924 was 2.0 per cent. The increase in cost in 1925 compared with 1911 for the six capitals considered as a whole was 64.7 per cent. In 1925 the cost of housing was greatest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(vii.) *Food, Groceries, and Housing combined.*—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon these items show an increase of 2.7 per cent. in 1925 compared with 1924, and an increase of 73.3 per cent. compared with 1911.

Compared with 1911, the base-year of the period, the weighted average price index-number showed an increase of 73.3 per cent. for 1925. In 1907 and 1911, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital city. For the year 1921 the index-number for Hobart was the highest, and for 1920 and 1922 to 1925 inclusive the index-number for Sydney was higher than for any other capital city.

6. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.—From and after the first quarter of 1925, the basis employed in computing the variations in housing costs has been amended to accord with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand, held in Adelaide in August, 1924. The conclusion then reached was that "for purposes of computing price-levels in respect of rent, it is desirable that houses of four and five rooms only be taken into account."

Up to the present time the practice followed in computing the retail price index-number has been to take into account the rentals of all houses ranging from those of three rooms and under to those of seven rooms and upwards. In respect to rent this practice is, to some extent, a departure from the principle adopted with regard to prices of food and groceries, i.e., that of taking the price of the predominant type of commodity, inasmuch as the rent of houses of other than the predominant type has been included. The Census of 1921 disclosed the fact that while houses having five rooms predominated in some towns, in others the houses of four rooms predominated. Houses of four rooms represented 24 per cent. of the total dwellings, while those of five rooms represented 29 per cent.; the two types together representing 53 per cent. of the total. While the tables hitherto published which included rent of all houses will in future be replaced by those including rent of houses of four and five rooms, the preparation of index-numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses in the 30 towns of the Commonwealth will be continued for the use of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the parties interested in Awards and Variations made by that Court, and the results will be published in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics.

7. Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1921 to 1925.—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns, 1921 to 1925 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (a) (= 1,000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1921 ..	1,898	1,936	2,128	1,921	1,884	1,911	1,901	1,912	1,880	1,932	1,920	1,902
1922 ..	1,703	1,706	1,776	1,691	1,632	1,705	1,644	1,654	1,649	1,642	1,591	1,644
1923 ..	1,820	1,838	1,999	1,855	1,766	1,826	1,802	1,793	1,796	1,757	1,750	1,800
1924 ..	1,732	1,749	1,954	1,767	1,647	1,739	1,684	1,704	1,729	1,673	1,723	1,687
1925 ..	1,785	1,801	2,105	1,785	1,720	1,794	1,748	1,763	1,779	1,730	1,721	1,749
1924 1st Qtr.	1,782	1,819	2,017	1,819	1,705	1,791	1,728	1,753	1,758	1,705	1,762	1,729
2nd "	1,735	1,756	1,927	1,801	1,662	1,742	1,694	1,715	1,756	1,683	1,744	1,697
3rd "	1,695	1,717	1,935	1,718	1,618	1,702	1,662	1,676	1,720	1,687	1,711	1,666
4th "	1,715	1,705	1,938	1,731	1,601	1,719	1,653	1,672	1,683	1,616	1,675	1,654
1925 1st Qtr.	1,727	1,749	1,981	1,740	1,678	1,735	1,692	1,715	1,719	1,670	1,661	1,693
2nd "	1,761	1,785	2,131	1,749	1,705	1,772	1,745	1,749	1,772	1,726	1,699	1,745
3rd "	1,813	1,820	2,178	1,795	1,720	1,822	1,787	1,793	1,815	1,755	1,768	1,787
4th "	1,840	1,849	2,130	1,858	1,777	1,848	1,767	1,793	1,810	1,769	1,755	1,769
1925.												
January ..	1,720	1,736	1,962	1,727	1,673	1,728	1,677	1,701	1,699	1,661	1,660	1,678
February ..	1,721	1,745	1,983	1,742	1,670	1,729	1,688	1,716	1,719	1,668	1,659	1,689
March ..	1,741	1,767	1,996	1,750	1,692	1,749	1,712	1,727	1,739	1,679	1,663	1,712
April ..	1,738	1,774	2,116	1,720	1,691	1,750	1,723	1,729	1,756	1,714	1,680	1,723
May ..	1,762	1,791	2,126	1,754	1,710	1,773	1,741	1,752	1,769	1,730	1,700	1,742
June ..	1,784	1,791	2,152	1,773	1,712	1,793	1,771	1,766	1,792	1,734	1,716	1,769
July ..	1,799	1,811	2,180	1,782	1,711	1,809	1,793	1,786	1,804	1,752	1,760	1,792
August ..	1,816	1,820	2,177	1,799	1,723	1,824	1,780	1,795	1,824	1,755	1,768	1,781
September ..	1,825	1,829	2,177	1,802	1,725	1,833	1,787	1,798	1,819	1,759	1,776	1,787
October ..	1,846	1,846	2,193	1,850	1,753	1,854	1,779	1,803	1,828	1,778	1,780	1,781
November ..	1,819	1,850	2,113	1,845	1,771	1,829	1,788	1,811	1,817	1,782	1,767	1,790
December ..	1,854	1,852	2,085	1,878	1,808	1,860	1,744	1,767	1,786	1,747	1,717	1,737

HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1921 ..	1,617	1,447	914	1,440	975	1,563	1,340	781	843	1,068	1,104	1,254
1922 ..	1,680	1,449	914	1,448	1,015	1,617	1,448	819	942	1,158	1,140	1,355
1923 ..	1,739	1,437	883	1,538	1,044	1,683	1,534	912	995	1,263	1,204	1,476
1924 ..	1,831	1,520	930	1,755	1,255	1,776	1,574	960	986	1,267	1,227	1,513
1925 ..	1,870	1,654	1,001	1,687	1,373	1,823	1,604	1,034	1,089	1,322	1,222	1,548
1924 1st Qtr.	1,790	1,514	902	1,713	1,044	1,736	1,564	949	994	1,265	1,224	1,505
2nd "	1,837	1,514	920	1,749	1,332	1,781	1,575	977	990	1,265	1,227	1,515
3rd "	1,842	1,527	944	1,788	1,322	1,787	1,572	963	987	1,273	1,227	1,512
4th "	1,855	1,527	953	1,770	1,322	1,793	1,585	951	975	1,265	1,227	1,522
1925 1st Qtr.	1,869	1,653	991	1,695	1,352	1,822	1,594	1,040	1,057	1,268	1,227	1,537
2nd "	1,869	1,601	998	1,704	1,359	1,818	1,600	1,040	1,042	1,277	1,220	1,542
3rd "	1,852	1,680	1,015	1,675	1,384	1,810	1,617	1,029	1,151	1,342	1,220	1,563
4th "	1,892	1,680	1,000	1,675	1,395	1,844	1,602	1,027	1,106	1,403	1,220	1,550

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1921 ..	1,793	1,752	1,672	1,740	1,543	1,780	1,690	1,487	1,490	1,607	1,614	1,659
1922 ..	1,694	1,609	1,452	1,600	1,401	1,672	1,571	1,340	1,384	1,460	1,422	1,536
1923 ..	1,790	1,687	1,580	1,736	1,495	1,773	1,702	1,462	1,495	1,571	1,545	1,678
1924 ..	1,769	1,663	1,570	1,763	1,500	1,753	1,643	1,425	1,450	1,520	1,537	1,622
1925 ..	1,817	1,746	1,691	1,749	1,590	1,805	1,694	1,489	1,520	1,577	1,533	1,673
1924 1st Qtr.	1,785	1,704	1,598	1,779	1,457	1,771	1,667	1,451	1,471	1,540	1,560	1,645
2nd "	1,773	1,665	1,549	1,782	1,538	1,757	1,649	1,438	1,468	1,526	1,550	1,629
3rd "	1,750	1,650	1,563	1,744	1,507	1,734	1,628	1,409	1,445	1,532	1,530	1,608
4th "	1,767	1,638	1,568	1,746	1,497	1,749	1,627	1,402	1,417	1,485	1,507	1,604
1925 1st Qtr.	1,781	1,713	1,609	1,723	1,556	1,768	1,656	1,461	1,470	1,519	1,498	1,635
2nd "	1,802	1,716	1,706	1,732	1,575	1,789	1,691	1,483	1,498	1,557	1,519	1,669
3rd "	1,823	1,768	1,741	1,750	1,594	1,817	1,723	1,506	1,566	1,600	1,562	1,702
4th "	1,859	1,786	1,706	1,789	1,634	1,846	1,705	1,506	1,546	1,632	1,554	1,687

(a) See explanatory note at head of page 18.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1921 to 1925 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (a) (= 1,000)—continued.

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Monka, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).												
1921 ..	1,812	1,714	1,834	1,901	1,817	1,812	1,906	1,913	1,960	1,882	1,954	1,909
1922 ..	1,608	1,539	1,616	1,698	1,579	1,609	1,723	1,710	1,725	1,626	1,762	1,720
1923 ..	1,693	1,679	1,738	1,825	1,677	1,700	1,823	1,777	1,801	1,754	1,801	1,819
1924 ..	1,690	1,600	1,679	1,841	1,625	1,686	1,791	1,756	1,820	1,692	1,817	1,790
1925 ..	1,734	1,674	1,749	1,875	1,668	1,734	1,840	1,854	1,934	1,753	1,939	1,844
1924 1st Qtr.	1,757	1,689	1,735	1,911	1,713	1,754	1,845	1,775	1,820	1,691	1,758	1,838
2nd ..	1,680	1,589	1,678	1,825	1,608	1,676	1,826	1,781	1,822	1,693	1,793	1,822
3rd ..	1,672	1,578	1,659	1,822	1,595	1,667	1,760	1,738	1,822	1,700	1,842	1,761
4th ..	1,651	1,546	1,646	1,805	1,581	1,646	1,734	1,732	1,812	1,683	1,872	1,737
1925 1st Qtr.	1,637	1,550	1,676	1,821	1,571	1,662	1,813	1,798	1,870	1,714	1,921	1,813
2nd ..	1,726	1,643	1,721	1,831	1,647	1,721	1,888	1,862	1,943	1,771	1,973	1,888
3rd ..	1,744	1,714	1,784	1,888	1,694	1,749	1,838	1,870	1,962	1,756	1,944	1,844
4th ..	1,799	1,788	1,817	1,956	1,759	1,804	1,821	1,886	1,952	1,771	1,917	1,829
1925.												
January ..	1,644	1,528	1,652	1,807	1,556	1,639	1,781	1,791	1,843	1,693	1,903	1,783
February ..	1,666	1,543	1,677	1,845	1,565	1,662	1,823	1,804	1,867	1,723	1,919	1,823
March ..	1,661	1,579	1,699	1,820	1,593	1,685	1,834	1,800	1,899	1,726	1,941	1,834
April ..	1,716	1,613	1,710	1,820	1,628	1,704	1,873	1,835	1,920	1,756	1,949	1,872
May ..	1,728	1,657	1,714	1,830	1,645	1,723	1,898	1,875	1,945	1,778	1,982	1,898
June ..	1,732	1,659	1,738	1,844	1,668	1,730	1,895	1,875	1,962	1,780	1,987	1,895
July ..	1,737	1,678	1,767	1,874	1,680	1,738	1,859	1,882	1,963	1,757	1,965	1,863
August ..	1,741	1,733	1,781	1,888	1,698	1,748	1,832	1,872	1,966	1,764	1,960	1,838
September ..	1,754	1,731	1,804	1,900	1,704	1,760	1,826	1,857	1,959	1,748	1,905	1,831
October ..	1,802	1,810	1,812	1,932	1,766	1,807	1,830	1,867	1,955	1,761	1,922	1,836
November ..	1,814	1,785	1,825	1,963	1,765	1,817	1,811	1,885	1,960	1,766	1,984	1,820
December ..	1,781	1,768	1,814	1,971	1,747	1,789	1,822	1,906	1,972	1,785	1,935	1,832

HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1921 ..	1,030	893	770	825	901	969	1,322	915	990	805	925	1,263
1922 ..	1,128	870	788	854	863	1,037	1,377	1,010	984	805	929	1,314
1923 ..	1,151	983	774	893	981	1,092	1,450	1,064	990	805	1,008	1,405
1924 ..	1,157	1,033	799	911	1,097	1,106	1,540	990	1,005	810	1,225	1,485
1925 ..	1,165	1,139	1,027	921	1,087	1,141	1,576	869	1,049	821	1,270	1,514
1924 1st Qtr.	1,153	1,014	792	911	983	1,098	1,462	991	984	763	1,151	1,413
2nd ..	1,157	1,015	800	911	1,135	1,105	1,566	997	984	821	1,238	1,508
3rd ..	1,157	1,005	800	911	1,135	1,105	1,558	986	1,026	816	1,245	1,502
4th ..	1,161	1,099	805	911	1,135	1,115	1,574	986	1,026	842	1,268	1,517
1925 1st Qtr.	1,164	1,140	984	888	1,064	1,134	1,566	889	1,026	824	1,268	1,505
2nd ..	1,164	1,129	1,041	930	1,095	1,141	1,580	868	1,054	819	1,268	1,518
3rd ..	1,165	1,130	1,041	930	1,095	1,142	1,580	859	1,057	820	1,268	1,518
4th ..	1,168	1,157	1,041	936	1,095	1,146	1,576	859	1,059	820	1,275	1,514

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.

1921 ..	1,519	1,406	1,434	1,497	1,473	1,496	1,687	1,538	1,596	1,478	1,568	1,666
1922 ..	1,427	1,288	1,305	1,381	1,310	1,394	1,593	1,447	1,447	1,318	1,449	1,568
1923 ..	1,490	1,418	1,376	1,475	1,416	1,472	1,683	1,509	1,502	1,397	1,503	1,664
1924 ..	1,490	1,388	1,349	1,492	1,427	1,468	1,697	1,469	1,514	1,361	1,595	1,675
1925 ..	1,521	1,473	1,478	1,517	1,450	1,511	1,741	1,484	1,602	1,403	1,688	1,720
1924 1st Qtr.	1,530	1,436	1,381	1,535	1,439	1,508	1,701	1,480	1,506	1,343	1,530	1,678
2nd ..	1,484	1,373	1,348	1,482	1,431	1,462	1,728	1,486	1,508	1,366	1,585	1,704
3rd ..	1,479	1,363	1,337	1,480	1,423	1,456	1,685	1,456	1,528	1,368	1,619	1,664
4th ..	1,467	1,378	1,330	1,470	1,414	1,447	1,674	1,451	1,517	1,367	1,645	1,654
1925 1st Qtr.	1,478	1,396	1,416	1,473	1,381	1,464	1,720	1,457	1,553	1,380	1,676	1,698
2nd ..	1,515	1,450	1,465	1,493	1,440	1,503	1,773	1,489	1,609	1,414	1,708	1,749
3rd ..	1,527	1,495	1,505	1,528	1,469	1,521	1,741	1,490	1,622	1,405	1,690	1,721
4th ..	1,562	1,551	1,525	1,573	1,510	1,557	1,729	1,500	1,623	1,414	1,676	1,711

(a) See note at head of page 18.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1921 to 1925 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (b) (= 1,000)—continued.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.							TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.							Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam (a).	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie (a)	Devonport (a).	Queens- town.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.				
1921 ..	1,995	2,207	..	2,029	2,017	2,042	2,025	1,934	..	..	2,058	2,000	1,902	1,911
1922 ..	1,776	1,995	..	1,856	1,840	1,828	1,794	1,709	..	..	1,842	1,774	1,684	1,688
1923 ..	1,828	2,101	1,062	1,840	1,918	1,861	1,863	1,820	1,883	1,855	1,953	1,854	1,805	1,808	
1924 ..	1,891	2,122	1,916	1,940	1,985	1,918	1,849	1,836	1,879	1,864	2,016	1,853	1,732	1,738	
1925 ..	1,938	2,144	2,030	2,003	2,037	1,965	1,810	1,795	1,821	1,849	2,143	1,817	1,785	1,791	
1924 1st Qr.	1,874	2,120	1,944	1,860	1,930	1,901	1,895	1,864	1,940	1,862	2,031	1,891	1,778	1,783	
2nd ..	1,892	2,139	1,993	1,969	1,942	1,922	1,861	1,854	1,917	1,872	2,001	1,867	1,740	1,746	
3rd ..	1,902	2,115	1,908	1,988	2,042	1,930	1,843	1,830	1,885	1,891	2,019	1,850	1,706	1,714	
4th ..	1,895	2,115	1,821	1,943	2,027	1,920	1,798	1,796	1,772	1,829	2,015	1,806	1,705	1,709	
1925 1st Qtr.	1,965	2,156	1,950	2,004	2,043	1,987	1,786	1,774	1,744	1,833	1,996	1,791	1,737	1,742	
2nd ..	2,019	2,157	2,079	2,084	2,088	2,038	1,790	1,783	1,785	1,834	2,038	1,799	1,784	1,789	
3rd ..	1,940	2,149	2,039	2,001	2,094	1,969	1,821	1,801	1,859	1,864	2,071	1,828	1,810	1,816	
4th ..	1,828	2,114	1,985	1,945	2,003	1,868	1,845	1,823	1,895	1,863	2,078	1,850	1,810	1,818	
1925.															
January ..	1,936	2,129	1,864	1,975	2,005	1,957	1,793	1,787	1,734	1,831	1,991	1,798	1,722	1,727	
February ..	1,971	2,169	1,955	2,019	2,053	1,995	1,784	1,772	1,740	1,832	1,993	1,789	1,734	1,739	
March ..	1,988	2,168	2,030	2,019	2,069	2,010	1,780	1,762	1,757	1,838	2,006	1,785	1,755	1,759	
April ..	2,010	2,139	2,076	2,070	2,079	2,027	1,778	1,776	1,773	1,812	2,025	1,788	1,765	1,770	
May ..	2,030	2,161	2,078	2,093	2,083	2,047	1,798	1,790	1,784	1,848	2,042	1,801	1,785	1,791	
June ..	2,017	2,173	2,084	2,090	2,103	2,038	1,805	1,782	1,797	1,841	2,045	1,809	1,803	1,807	
July ..	1,959	2,169	2,039	1,990	2,106	1,987	1,804	1,785	1,838	1,854	2,051	1,811	1,809	1,814	
August ..	1,961	2,139	2,047	2,001	2,094	1,985	1,813	1,800	1,855	1,869	2,079	1,824	1,808	1,815	
September ..	1,900	2,138	2,031	2,012	2,083	1,934	1,846	1,817	1,884	1,870	2,084	1,849	1,812	1,819	
October ..	1,868	2,157	2,035	1,999	2,068	1,909	1,856	1,838	1,897	1,870	2,066	1,861	1,820	1,828	
November ..	1,808	2,098	1,972	1,925	1,991	1,848	1,829	1,806	1,885	1,864	2,080	1,835	1,807	1,816	
December ..	1,809	2,087	1,948	1,911	1,950	1,846	1,851	1,824	1,903	1,855	2,087	1,854	1,802	1,810	

HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1921 ..	1,209	941	..	1,047	1,272	1,141	1,441	1,098	..	..	810	1,203	1,410	1,326
1922 ..	1,256	944	..	1,114	1,251	1,180	1,359	1,175	..	..	810	1,180	1,486	1,393
1923 ..	1,294	943	1,121	1,154	1,349	1,252	1,503	1,247	1,269	1,226	810	1,384	1,553	1,491
1924 ..	1,311	919	1,330	1,158	1,349	1,268	1,592	1,272	1,300	1,277	810	1,449	1,615	1,551
1925 ..	1,340	898	1,405	1,167	1,398	1,293	1,649	1,319	1,339	1,247	810	1,495	1,647	1,589
1924 1st Qtr.	1,301	926	1,293	1,128	1,352	1,259	1,567	1,269	1,279	1,242	810	1,430	1,585	1,523
2nd "	1,307	902	1,292	1,167	1,351	1,262	1,551	1,274	1,291	1,294	810	1,425	1,619	1,554
3rd "	1,302	913	1,367	1,167	1,351	1,261	1,572	1,274	1,316	1,296	810	1,439	1,619	1,555
4th "	1,335	935	1,367	1,167	1,335	1,290	1,678	1,274	1,316	1,277	810	1,500	1,635	1,569
1925 1st Qtr.	1,335	915	1,394	1,167	1,344	1,289	1,746	1,335	1,311	1,296	810	1,559	1,644	1,585
2nd "	1,335	900	1,411	1,167	1,413	1,289	1,717	1,321	1,311	1,304	810	1,539	1,647	1,587
3rd "	1,350	894	1,408	1,167	1,413	1,301	1,577	1,310	1,368	1,208	810	1,448	1,644	1,588
4th "	1,339	881	1,408	1,167	1,421	1,291	1,556	1,310	1,368	1,181	810	1,435	1,653	1,596

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1921 ..	1,700	1,732	..	1,660	1,737	1,704	1,806	1,620	..	..	1,589	1,701	1,717	1,691
1922 ..	1,581	1,600	..	1,577	1,619	1,585	1,631	1,509	..	..	1,454	1,551	1,610	1,577
1923 ..	1,627	1,666	1,646	1,582	1,705	1,632	1,728	1,605	1,652	1,619	1,524	1,678	1,710	1,689
1924 ..	1,673	1,670	1,696	1,646	1,746	1,674	1,753	1,625	1,662	1,643	1,564	1,701	1,688	1,668
1925 ..	1,714	1,676	1,785	1,693	1,809	1,713	1,750	1,616	1,640	1,623	1,582	1,696	1,733	1,715
1924 1st Qtr.	1,658	1,672	1,699	1,585	1,713	1,660	1,772	1,641	1,692	1,629	1,573	1,718	1,705	1,686
2nd "	1,672	1,674	1,730	1,668	1,720	1,674	1,744	1,636	1,682	1,655	1,554	1,701	1,694	1,674
3rd "	1,677	1,664	1,705	1,680	1,782	1,679	1,741	1,621	1,672	1,668	1,565	1,695	1,674	1,654
4th "	1,685	1,672	1,651	1,652	1,771	1,684	1,753	1,600	1,601	1,622	1,563	1,691	1,679	1,657
1925 1st Qtr.	1,729	1,690	1,741	1,690	1,780	1,725	1,771	1,609	1,581	1,632	1,551	1,704	1,702	1,683
2nd "	1,762	1,685	1,828	1,740	1,885	1,757	1,763	1,610	1,607	1,635	1,577	1,701	1,733	1,713
3rd "	1,719	1,678	1,802	1,688	1,839	1,718	1,729	1,616	1,674	1,618	1,598	1,685	1,747	1,730
4th "	1,645	1,651	1,768	1,653	1,784	1,651	1,737	1,630	1,697	1,607	1,602	1,694	1,751	1,735

(a) The Towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.).

(b) See note at head of page 18.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1,000.

The last columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the 30 towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations for 1923 and subsequent years were as follows :—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	899	Melbourne	766	Brisbane	210	Adelaide	255	Perth, etc.	155	Hobart	52
Newcastle	84	Ballarat ..	36	T'woomba	21	Kadina, etc	13	Kalg'lie, etc	19	Launceston	24
Broken Hill	26	Bendigo ..	30	Rockham'n	24	Pt. Pirie	10	Northam	4	Burnie ..	3
Goulburn	13	Geelong ..	32	Chrts. Twrs.	9	Mt Gamb'r	4	Bunbury	4	Devonport	5
Bathurst	9	W'nambo'l	8	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	2	Geraldton	4	Queenst'wn	3

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations, and represent the actual populations at that date to the nearest 1,000.

8. Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns, Food and Groceries and Housing.—

(i.) *General.*—The figures in the next table represent the relative index-numbers for the years 1923 to 1925 for the 30 towns in respect of which particulars are regularly collected, comparing expenditure on food and groceries and housing separately with the total expenditure on food, groceries, and housing. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects. For each year the first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food; the second, the relative expenditure on housing; while the remaining column relates to food and groceries combined with housing.

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries and on Housing (4 and 5 rooms) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table = Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1923.			1924.			1925.		
	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	1,137	653	1,790	1,082	687	1,769	1,115	702	1,817
Newcastle	1,148	539	1,687	1,092	571	1,663	1,125	621	1,746
Broken Hill	1,248	332	1,580	1,221	349	1,570	1,315	376	1,691
Goulburn	1,158	578	1,736	1,104	659	1,763	1,115	634	1,749
Bathurst	1,103	392	1,495	1,028	472	1,500	1,074	516	1,590
Weighted Average ..	1,141	632	1,773	1,086	667	1,753	1,120	685	1,805
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne	1,126	576	1,702	1,052	591	1,643	1,092	602	1,694
Ballarat	1,120	342	1,462	1,064	361	1,425	1,101	388	1,489
Bendigo	1,121	374	1,495	1,080	370	1,450	1,111	409	1,520
Geelong	1,097	474	1,571	1,045	475	1,520	1,081	496	1,577
Warrnambool	1,093	452	1,545	1,076	461	1,537	1,074	459	1,533
Weighted Average ..	1,124	554	1,678	1,053	569	1,622	1,092	581	1,673
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	1,057	433	1,496	1,055	435	1,490	1,083	438	1,521
Toowoomba	1,048	369	1,418	1,000	388	1,388	1,045	428	1,473
Rockhampton	1,085	291	1,376	1,049	300	1,349	1,092	386	1,478
Charters Towers ..	1,140	335	1,475	1,150	342	1,492	1,171	346	1,517
Warwick	1,048	368	1,416	1,014	413	1,427	1,042	408	1,460
Weighted Average ..	1,062	410	1,472	1,053	415	1,468	1,083	428	1,511
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	1,138	545	1,683	1,119	578	1,697	1,149	592	1,741
Kadina, &c.	1,109	400	1,509	1,097	372	1,469	1,158	326	1,484
Port Pirie	1,130	372	1,502	1,137	377	1,514	1,208	394	1,602
Mount Gambier ..	1,095	302	1,397	1,057	304	1,361	1,095	308	1,403
Peterborough	1,124	379	1,503	1,135	460	1,595	1,211	477	1,688
Weighted Average ..	1,136	528	1,664	1,117	558	1,675	1,152	568	1,720
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, &c.	1,141	486	1,627	1,181	492	1,673	1,210	504	1,714
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,312	354	1,666	1,325	345	1,670	1,339	337	1,676
Northam	1,225	421	1,646	1,197	499	1,696	1,257	528	1,785
Bunbury	1,149	433	1,582	1,212	434	1,646	1,255	438	1,693
Geraldton	1,198	507	1,705	1,239	507	1,746	1,284	525	1,809
Weighted Average ..	1,162	470	1,632	1,198	476	1,674	1,228	485	1,713
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	1,164	564	1,728	1,155	598	1,753	1,131	619	1,750
Launceston	1,136	469	1,605	1,147	478	1,625	1,121	495	1,616
Burnie	1,176	476	1,652	1,173	489	1,662	1,137	503	1,640
Devonport	1,159	460	1,619	1,163	480	1,643	1,155	468	1,623
Queenstown	1,220	304	1,524	1,259	305	1,564	1,278	304	1,582
Weighted Average ..	1,158	520	1,678	1,157	544	1,701	1,135	561	1,696
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	1,129	560	1,689	1,085	583	1,668	1,118	597	1,715
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities ..	1,127	583	1,710	1,082	606	1,688	1,114	619	1,733

Expenditure in each town for food, groceries, and housing was multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted result for all towns was thus computed. The weights used are given on page 24. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) housing, and (c) food, groceries, and housing combined, is shown, the base being the

weighted average expenditure in the six capital cities for 1911 = 1,000. Therefore, in each horizontal line for each year the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and housing combined. The items in the table are comparable in all respects, and in addition show the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of housing. For example, taking the last line but one in the table for the year 1925, the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and housing being £1,715, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1,118 (1st column), and the average rental £597, the sum of the two latter amounts being £1,715. In addition to showing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus, taking food and groceries only for 1925, commodities which would cost £1,115 in Sydney can be purchased for £1,095 in Melbourne, or £1,149 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent, an expenditure of £1,694 in Melbourne is equivalent to £1,817 in Sydney, £1,741 in Adelaide, £1,676 in Kalgoorlie, or £1,809 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons between any of the towns included. Thus, if the average weekly rental of four and five-roomed houses in Melbourne is 21s. 7d. and the average rental of similar houses in Bendigo is required, the rental in Melbourne must be multiplied by the index-number for housing in Bendigo and divided by the index-number for Melbourne; $21s. 7d. \times \frac{409}{602} = 14s. 8d.$

(ii.) *Food and Groceries.*—The weighted average of the five towns was below the weighted average for all towns for 1925 in Victoria and Queensland, and above it in the other States.

(iii.) *Housing.*—As regards housing accommodation, Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne, and Hobart are the most expensive, while Queenstown and Mt. Gambier are the cheapest towns.

(iv.) *Food and Groceries and Housing combined.*—The average cost of food, groceries, and housing in 1925 was greatest in Sydney, followed by Geraldton and Northam, and was least in Mt. Gambier and Warwick.

9. **Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In the next table the average cost for the six capital cities in the year 1911 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of the regimen referred to on page 15 from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, while 33s. 11d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1924 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary or the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1925 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).							
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1907 ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1911 ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 6 ^a
1920 ..	43 0	41 1	41 1	42 8	41 0	43 3	42 0
1921 ..	38 0	38 0	36 3	38 1	40 0	40 6	38 0
1922 ..	34 1	32 11	32 2	34 6	35 6	35 11	33 8
1923 ..	36 5	36 1	33 10	36 6	36 7	37 3	36 1
1924 ..	34 8	33 8	33 10	35 10	37 10	37 0	34 8
1925 ..	35 8	35 0	34 8	36 10	38 9	36 2	35 8
1925 1st Qtr.	34 6	33 10	33 4	36 3	39 4	35 7	34 9
„ 2nd Qtr.	35 3	34 11	34 6	37 9	40 5	35 10	35 8
„ 3rd Qtr.	36 3	35 9	34 11	36 9	38 10	36 5	36 2
„ 4th Qtr.	36 10	35 4	36 0	36 5	36 7	36 11	36 2

HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

1907 ..	19 5	14 11	9 3	16 8	15 0	13 3	16 3
1911 ..	22 11	18 7	12 2	23 1	17 2	14 9	20 0 ^a
1920 ..	30 10	25 5	20 4	24 10	22 11	28 5	26 11
1921 ..	32 4	26 10	20 7	26 5	24 2	28 10	28 2
1922 ..	33 7	28 10	22 7	27 6	25 1	27 2	28 9
1923 ..	34 9	30 8	23 0	29 0	25 11	30 1	31 1
1924 ..	36 7	31 6	23 2	30 10	26 3	31 10	32 4
1925 ..	37 5	32 1	23 4	31 6	26 10	33 0	32 11
1925 1st Qtr.	37 5	31 11	23 3	31 4	26 8	34 11	32 11
„ 2nd Qtr.	37 5	32 0	23 3	31 7	26 8	34 4	32 11
„ 3rd Qtr.	37 0	32 4	23 4	31 7	27 0	31 6	32 11
„ 4th Qtr.	37 10	32 0	23 4	31 6	26 9	31 1	33 1

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.

1907 ..	19 0	17 2	15 4	18 2	20 7	17 7	18 0
1911 ..	21 0	18 8	17 4	21 5	23 3	18 9	20 6 ^a
1920 ..	38 5	35 3	33 3	35 11	34 2	37 8	36 4
1921 ..	35 10	33 10	30 5	33 9	34 0	36 1	34 4
1922 ..	33 10	31 5	28 6	31 10	31 7	32 7	32 2
1923 ..	35 10	34 0	29 10	33 8	32 6	34 7	34 2
1924 ..	35 5	32 10	29 10	33 11	33 6	35 1	33 9
1925 ..	36 4	33 11	30 5	34 10	34 3	35 0	34 8
1925 1st Qtr.	35 7	33 1	29 7	34 5	34 7	35 5	34 0
„ 2nd Qtr.	36 0	33 10	30 4	35 6	35 3	35 3	34 8
„ 3rd Qtr.	36 7	34 6	30 6	34 10	34 5	34 7	34 11
„ 4th Qtr.	37 2	34 1	31 3	34 7	32 11	34 9	35 0

(a) Base of each Section.

10. **Price Details, 1925.**—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the actual prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. Full information with regard to house rents is published annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the capital cities in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, similar particulars were given of prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the 30 towns from which returns are collected.

Corresponding data for subsequent years were given in the Reports specified:—1913, Report No. 5; 1914 and 1915, No. 6; 1916, No. 7; 1917, No. 8; 1918, No. 9; 1919, No. 10; 1920, No. 11; 1921, No. 12; 1922, No. 13; 1923, No. 14; 1924, No. 15; and 1925 in this Report.

11. **Comparisons with previous years.**—The following tables show for each capital city (i.) the total variation per cent. in the cost of food, groceries, and housing combined for 1925, as compared with preceding years; and (ii.), the amount of such variation due to (a) prices of food and groceries, and (b) house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and city in the second and third sections of the table is equal to the corresponding total percentage in the first section. Thus, the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1925 compared with 1907 is 91.64 per cent., of which percentage 55.94 is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 35.70 to increase in house rents.

Variation per cent. in Price Index-Numbers, Capital Cities, in 1925, compared with years specified.

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Cities.
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VARIATION DUE TO FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

1907	..	91.64	97.57	98.77	91.83	66.56	99.04	92.53
1911	..	73.42	81.41	75.85	62.66	47.43	86.55	73.33
1914	..	52.92	58.78	58.50	49.96	45.87	62.79	54.69
1920	..	-5.36	-3.86	-8.61	-3.13	0.19	-7.08	-4.61
1921	..	1.38	0.19	0.14	3.20	0.80	-3.11	0.93
1922	..	7.27	7.84	6.52	9.26	8.41	7.31	7.70
1923	..	1.54	-0.47	2.09	3.43	5.30	1.29	1.36
1924	..	2.72	3.08	2.06	2.58	2.42	-0.16	2.68

VARIATION DUE TO PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.

1907	..	55.94	59.93	64.27	61.16	44.98	56.86	57.73
1911	..	47.44	54.35	51.73	47.89	31.83	50.10	49.03
1914	..	33.08	38.47	42.71	33.65	33.83	34.76	35.74
1920	..	-11.80	-10.92	-11.94	-10.14	-4.08	-11.65	-10.87
1921	..	-3.93	-5.66	-3.21	-2.43	-2.10	-7.43	-4.25
1922	..	3.05	4.12	5.52	4.58	6.42	0.63	3.94
1923	..	-1.22	-2.01	1.73	0.64	4.24	-1.89	-0.72
1924	..	1.88	2.41	1.85	1.80	1.77	-1.38	1.95

VARIATION DUE TO HOUSE RENTS (4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

1907	..	35.70	37.64	34.50	30.67	21.58	42.18	34.80
1911	..	25.98	27.06	24.12	14.77	15.60	36.45	24.30
1914	..	19.84	20.31	15.79	16.31	12.04	28.03	18.95
1920	..	6.44	7.06	3.33	7.01	4.27	4.57	6.26
1921	..	5.31	5.85	3.35	5.63	2.90	4.32	5.18
1922	..	4.22	3.72	1.00	4.68	1.99	6.68	3.76
1923	..	2.76	1.54	0.36	2.79	1.06	3.18	2.08
1924	..	0.84	0.67	0.21	0.78	0.65	1.22	0.73

NOTE.—Variations not preceded by a sign represent increases, those preceded by a minus (—) represent decreases.

§ 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

1. **General.**—The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which met in 1919–1920, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

Reference was made to the findings of this Commission in Report No. 11, pp. 28 and 29. In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that “a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1).” This suggestion was adopted by the Government, the Commonwealth Statistician was consulted as to methods, and the duty of carrying out the recommendation was entrusted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

2. **Methods Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the “Indicator List” published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing. As will be shown later, the index-numbers may be used to measure accurately from time to time the rise and fall in prices in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family as outlined by the Commission, as well as for the determination of variations in any standard fixed by previous investigations or which may be fixed in the future.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; (iv) Other Requirements.

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent,* the commodities method and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely to those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to prices and duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the index-numbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, &c.

3. **Base.**—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and housing, already published, the year 1911 was selected. For the new index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, November, 1914, was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base the weighted average cost for the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000.

4. **Variations—Thirty Towns.**—The investigations have been extended to the 30 towns for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. **Variations—Nov., 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1925.**—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

* The basis of housing accommodation has been altered in this section to conform with the basis adopted in §2. See p. 19.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov.. 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Coolburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warram-bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.		
Nov. 1914 ..	995	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,911	..	..	..	..	..	1,903	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,503	1,524	1,515	1,482	1,459	1,504	1,439	1,447	1,434	1,467	1,479	1,441		
" 1922 ..	1,531	1,493	1,554	1,461	1,393	1,526	1,432	1,453	1,446	1,421	1,380	1,433		
Year 1923 ..	1,588	1,603	1,743	1,618	1,541	1,593	1,572	1,564	1,566	1,533	1,526	1,570		
" 1924 ..	1,511	1,526	1,705	1,542	1,436	1,517	1,469	1,487	1,508	1,459	1,503	1,471		
" 1925 ..	1,557	1,571	1,836	1,557	1,500	1,565	1,525	1,538	1,552	1,509	1,501	1,525		
1925 1st Qtr.	1,507	1,526	1,728	1,518	1,464	1,514	1,476	1,496	1,499	1,456	1,449	1,477		
" 2nd "	1,536	1,557	1,859	1,526	1,487	1,546	1,522	1,526	1,546	1,505	1,482	1,522		
" 3rd "	1,582	1,587	1,900	1,565	1,500	1,589	1,558	1,564	1,584	1,531	1,542	1,558		
" 4th "	1,605	1,613	1,858	1,621	1,550	1,612	1,541	1,564	1,579	1,543	1,531	1,543		
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charter Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.		
Nov. 1914 ..	957	..	..	..	..	..	1,066	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,742	..	..	..	..	..	1,911	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,490	1,395	1,480	1,531	1,460	1,482	1,468	1,474	1,510	1,440	1,554	1,471		
" 1922 ..	1,396	1,373	1,400	1,470	1,361	1,399	1,462	1,466	1,448	1,406	1,500	1,460		
Year 1923 ..	1,477	1,465	1,516	1,592	1,463	1,483	1,590	1,550	1,578	1,530	1,571	1,587		
" 1924 ..	1,474	1,396	1,465	1,606	1,417	1,471	1,563	1,532	1,587	1,476	1,585	1,561		
" 1925 ..	1,513	1,460	1,526	1,635	1,455	1,513	1,605	1,617	1,687	1,529	1,691	1,698		
1925 1st Qtr.	1,454	1,352	1,462	1,591	1,371	1,450	1,581	1,569	1,631	1,495	1,676	1,582		
" 2nd "	1,506	1,433	1,501	1,598	1,437	1,501	1,647	1,624	1,695	1,545	1,721	1,647		
" 3rd "	1,521	1,495	1,556	1,646	1,478	1,526	1,604	1,631	1,712	1,532	1,695	1,608		
" 4th "	1,569	1,560	1,585	1,706	1,535	1,574	1,589	1,645	1,712	1,544	1,672	1,596		
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tas.	Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,164	1,072	1,000a	..
" 1920 ..	1,736	2,017	1,886	..
" 1921 ..	1,567	1,746	1,644	1,636	1,608	1,610	1,601	1,495	1,728	1,553	1,680	1,577	1,482	1,487
" 1922 ..	1,478	1,709	1,531	1,549	1,577	1,532	1,500	1,491	1,453	1,473	1,618	1,511	1,414	1,475
Year 1923 ..	1,594	1,833	1,711	1,605	1,673	1,623	1,625	1,587	1,642	1,618	1,793	1,618	1,574	1,577
" 1924 ..	1,649	1,851	1,672	1,692	1,732	1,613	1,613	1,602	1,639	1,626	1,759	1,617	1,511	1,516
" 1925 ..	1,691	1,870	1,756	1,752	1,794	1,514	1,579	1,566	1,588	1,613	1,785	1,585	1,557	1,563
1925 1st Qtr.	1,714	1,880	1,791	1,748	1,782	1,733	1,558	1,547	1,521	1,599	1,741	1,562	1,515	1,519
" 2nd "	1,761	1,882	1,814	1,818	1,822	1,777	1,561	1,555	1,557	1,600	1,777	1,569	1,556	1,561
" 3rd "	1,693	1,874	1,779	1,745	1,827	1,717	1,588	1,571	1,622	1,626	1,807	1,594	1,578	1,584
" 4th "	1,595	1,844	1,732	1,697	1,747	1,629	1,610	1,599	1,653	1,625	1,813	1,614	1,578	1,586

(a) Base.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,168	..	..	..	..	..	937	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,542	1,364	862	1,357	919	1,488	1,303	738	812	1,030	1,056	1,216
" 1922 ..	1,616	1,366	862	1,381	957	1,552	1,409	771	957	1,146	1,080	1,319
Year 1923 ..	1,639	1,355	833	1,450	984	1,587	1,446	860	938	1,190	1,135	1,392
" 1924 ..	1,726	1,433	876	1,655	1,183	1,674	1,484	905	930	1,194	1,156	1,427
" 1925 ..	1,763	1,559	944	1,591	1,294	1,719	1,512	975	1,027	1,247	1,152	1,459
1925 1st Qtr.	1,762	1,559	935	1,598	1,274	1,718	1,503	981	997	1,195	1,157	1,449
" 2nd "	1,762	1,509	941	1,607	1,281	1,714	1,509	981	983	1,204	1,151	1,454
" 3rd "	1,746	1,584	957	1,579	1,305	1,706	1,525	970	1,085	1,265	1,151	1,473
" 4th "	1,783	1,584	943	1,579	1,316	1,739	1,511	968	1,043	1,323	1,151	1,462

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambler.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	714	..	..	..	..	..	942	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	977	..	..	..	..	..	1,207	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	970	843	724	814	824	915	1,262	872	929	759	872	1,204
" 1922 ..	1,075	827	745	802	783	986	1,313	947	930	759	887	1,252
Year 1923 ..	1,085	927	730	842	925	1,029	1,367	1,003	934	759	950	1,325
" 1924 ..	1,091	974	754	859	1,034	1,043	1,452	933	947	764	1,155	1,400
" 1925 ..	1,099	1,074	968	868	1,025	1,076	1,485	819	989	774	1,197	1,427
1925 1st Qtr.	1,097	1,075	927	838	1,003	1,069	1,476	838	967	777	1,195	1,419
" 2nd "	1,097	1,065	981	877	1,032	1,075	1,490	818	994	772	1,195	1,431
" 3rd "	1,099	1,065	981	877	1,032	1,076	1,490	809	996	773	1,195	1,431
" 4th "	1,102	1,091	981	882	1,032	1,081	1,486	810	999	773	1,202	1,428

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 ..	904	..	..	..	..	..	810	..	..	..	..	1,000
" 1920 ..	1,107	..	..	..	..	..	1,394	..	..	..	..	1,312
" 1921 ..	1,162	892	949	1,000	1,201	1,094	1,341	1,042	454	231	764	1,352
" 1922 ..	1,198	892	1,008	1,050	1,169	1,122	1,282	1,150	485	223	764	1,432
Year 1923 ..	1,220	889	1,057	1,088	1,272	1,181	1,417	1,175	1,196	1,156	764	1,305
" 1924 ..	1,236	866	1,254	1,091	1,272	1,196	1,501	1,200	1,226	1,204	764	1,366
" 1925 ..	1,263	846	1,325	1,191	1,318	1,219	1,555	1,243	1,263	1,176	764	1,553
1925 1st Qtr.	1,259	863	1,315	1,191	1,267	1,215	1,646	1,259	1,236	1,222	764	1,470
" 2nd "	1,259	848	1,330	1,191	1,332	1,216	1,613	1,246	1,236	1,230	764	1,451
" 3rd "	1,273	843	1,328	1,191	1,332	1,227	1,487	1,235	1,289	1,138	764	1,366
" 4th "	1,263	830	1,328	1,191	1,339	1,217	1,467	1,235	1,289	1,113	764	1,353

(a) Base.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ;
Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N. S. W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,057	..	..	..	..	..	952	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,768	..	..	..	..	..	1,667	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,517	1,467	1,282	1,438	1,266	1,499	1,390	1,194	1,212	1,311	1,323	1,361
" 1922 ..	1,562	1,447	1,307	1,432	1,237	1,536	1,424	1,204	1,371	1,322	1,373	1,392
Year 1923 ..	1,606	1,514	1,418	1,558	1,342	1,591	1,527	1,312	1,342	1,410	1,387	1,506
" 1924 ..	1,588	1,493	1,409	1,582	1,346	1,573	1,475	1,279	1,302	1,365	1,379	1,455
" 1925 ..	1,631	1,567	1,517	1,569	1,427	1,620	1,520	1,336	1,364	1,415	1,376	1,502
1925 1st Qtr.	1,598	1,538	1,444	1,546	1,396	1,587	1,486	1,312	1,320	1,363	1,345	1,467
" 2nd "	1,617	1,540	1,531	1,555	1,413	1,606	1,517	1,331	1,345	1,398	1,363	1,498
" 3rd "	1,640	1,586	1,563	1,570	1,430	1,631	1,546	1,352	1,405	1,435	1,402	1,528
" 4th "	1,669	1,603	1,531	1,606	1,466	1,657	1,530	1,351	1,387	1,464	1,395	1,514

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	870	..	..	..	..	..	1,021	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,468	..	..	..	..	..	1,659	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,304	1,198	1,210	1,274	1,233	1,279	1,394	1,259	1,302	1,196	1,311	1,375
" 1922 ..	1,281	1,178	1,166	1,231	1,154	1,251	1,409	1,281	1,263	1,175	1,281	1,386
Year 1923 ..	1,337	1,272	1,235	1,323	1,271	1,321	1,511	1,355	1,348	1,254	1,349	1,493
" 1924 ..	1,337	1,245	1,211	1,339	1,280	1,318	1,523	1,318	1,358	1,221	1,431	1,504
" 1925 ..	1,365	1,322	1,327	1,361	1,301	1,357	1,562	1,332	1,438	1,259	1,515	1,543
1925 1st Qtr.	1,327	1,253	1,271	1,322	1,239	1,314	1,544	1,308	1,394	1,239	1,504	1,524
" 2nd "	1,360	1,301	1,315	1,340	1,292	1,349	1,591	1,336	1,444	1,269	1,533	1,570
" 3rd "	1,370	1,341	1,351	1,371	1,318	1,365	1,563	1,338	1,456	1,261	1,517	1,545
" 4th "	1,402	1,392	1,369	1,411	1,355	1,398	1,552	1,347	1,457	1,269	1,504	1,535

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tas.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	..	..	..	..	..	978	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	1,794	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,463	1,426	1,509	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415
" 1922 ..	1,378	1,417	1,344	1,371	1,431	1,386	1,422	1,369	1,235	1,026	1,312	1,374
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,420	1,530	1,465	1,551	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,367	1,506
" 1924 ..	1,502	1,499	1,522	1,477	1,567	1,503	1,573	1,458	1,491	1,475	1,403	1,527
" 1925 ..	1,538	1,504	1,602	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,571	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522
1925 1st Qtr.	1,551	1,517	1,563	1,517	1,598	1,548	1,589	1,444	1,419	1,464	1,392	1,529
" 2nd "	1,582	1,512	1,641	1,562	1,647	1,577	1,582	1,445	1,442	1,467	1,415	1,527
" 3rd "	1,542	1,506	1,618	1,515	1,650	1,542	1,552	1,451	1,503	1,452	1,434	1,513
" 4th "	1,476	1,482	1,587	1,484	1,601	1,482	1,559	1,463	1,523	1,442	1,438	1,520

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tas.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	..	..	..	..	..	978	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	1,794	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,463	1,426	1,509	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415
" 1922 ..	1,378	1,417	1,344	1,371	1,431	1,386	1,422	1,369	1,235	1,026	1,312	1,374
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,420	1,530	1,465	1,551	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,367	1,506
" 1924 ..	1,502	1,499	1,522	1,477	1,567	1,503	1,573	1,458	1,491	1,475	1,403	1,527
" 1925 ..	1,538	1,504	1,602	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,571	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522
1925 1st Qtr.	1,551	1,517	1,563	1,517	1,598	1,548	1,589	1,444	1,419	1,464	1,392	1,529
" 2nd "	1,582	1,512	1,641	1,562	1,647	1,577	1,582	1,445	1,442	1,467	1,415	1,527
" 3rd "	1,542	1,506	1,618	1,515	1,650	1,542	1,552	1,451	1,503	1,452	1,434	1,513
" 4th "	1,476	1,482	1,587	1,484	1,601	1,482	1,559	1,463	1,523	1,442	1,438	1,520

(a) Base.

**Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914,
Base (= 1,000).**

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
Period.	Sydney.						Melbourne.					
	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.		Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
Nov. 1914 ..	1,002	..	..	..	..	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,734	1,760	1,683	1,822	1,672	1,885	2,120	2,082	1,940	2,138	1,758	..
" 1921 ..	1,665	1,413	1,413	1,577	1,438	1,485	1,424	1,812	1,693	1,597	1,758	..
" 1922 ..	1,394	1,413	1,380	1,361	1,410	1,357	1,409	1,490	1,481	1,565	1,479	..
Year 1923 ..	1,817	1,436	1,309	1,371	1,380	1,357	1,354	1,371	1,403	1,602	1,428	..
" 1924 ..	1,244	1,331	1,178	1,367	1,361	1,357	1,374	1,371	1,403	1,602	1,363	..
" 1925 ..	1,244	1,303	1,173	1,359	1,306	1,253	1,377	1,296	1,388	1,511	1,320	..
1925 1st Qtr.	1,239	1,319	1,137	1,556	1,319	1,247	1,355	1,389	1,300	1,397	1,515	1,357
" 2nd " ..	1,240	1,318	1,183	1,562	1,305	1,250	1,318	1,377	1,306	1,400	1,511	1,324
" 3rd " ..	1,265	1,287	1,188	1,564	1,297	1,269	1,291	1,375	1,235	1,380	1,514	1,299
" 4th " ..	1,241	1,288	1,193	1,563	1,302	1,248	1,292	1,368	1,282	1,376	1,506	1,300
Period.	Brisbane.						Adelaide.					
	Toowoomba.						Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.					
	Rockhampton.						Port Pirie.					
	Charters Towers.						Mt. Gambier.					
	Warwick.						Peterborough.					
	Weighted Average, Queensland.						Weighted Average, S.A.					
Nov. 1914 ..	872	..	..	..	..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,689	1,867	1,926	2,079	2,015	1,836	1,903	1,963	2,251	1,566	1,641	..
" 1921 ..	1,492	1,813	1,564	1,841	1,647	1,388	1,366	1,364	1,496	1,194	1,378	..
Year 1923 ..	1,426	1,441	1,433	1,344	1,492	1,427	1,441	1,470	1,398	1,417	1,443	..
" 1924 ..	1,379	1,445	1,421	1,269	1,413	1,385	1,421	1,408	1,604	1,394	1,449	..
" 1925 ..	1,369	1,422	1,377	1,190	1,395	1,368	1,451	1,380	1,625	1,471	1,442	..
1925 1st Qtr.	1,377	1,413	1,363	1,190	1,394	1,373	1,454	1,420	1,390	1,457	1,453	..
" 2nd " ..	1,371	1,407	1,380	1,185	1,393	1,369	1,435	1,413	1,391	1,496	1,450	..
" 3rd " ..	1,367	1,432	1,377	1,197	1,400	1,430	1,430	1,389	1,383	1,458	1,434	..
" 4th " ..	1,359	1,436	1,387	1,187	1,393	1,362	1,430	1,410	1,357	1,472	1,430	..
Period.	Perth.						Launceston.					
	Kalgoorlie.						Burnie.					
Period.	Northam.						Devonport.					
	Bunbury.						Queenstown.					
	Geraldton.						Weighted Average, Tas.					
	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.						Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.					
	Hobart.						Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.					
Nov. 1914 ..	926	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,802	1,824	1,832	1,928	1,751	1,893	2,214	2,032	1,863	2,006	1,653	1,710
" 1921 ..	1,631	1,424	1,571	1,624	1,361	1,666	1,673	1,469	1,438	1,655	1,396	1,425
" 1922 ..	1,316	1,424	1,571	1,624	1,361	1,359	1,666	1,673	1,469	1,438	1,386	1,397
Year 1923 ..	1,396	1,512	1,553	1,474	1,419	1,409	1,643	1,457	1,437	1,628	1,598	1,386
" 1924 ..	1,341	1,517	1,258	1,459	1,319	1,364	1,639	1,438	1,378	1,579	1,330	1,329
" 1925 ..	1,341	1,509	1,325	1,376	1,311	1,358	1,529	1,438	1,378	1,349	1,494	1,320
1925 1st Qtr.	1,356	1,507	1,312	1,395	1,309	1,373	1,572	1,446	1,387	1,392	1,705	1,328
" 2nd " ..	1,341	1,497	1,318	1,381	1,320	1,362	1,537	1,447	1,403	1,354	1,715	1,314
" 3rd " ..	1,333	1,518	1,338	1,369	1,295	1,352	1,505	1,427	1,369	1,337	1,618	1,318
" 4th " ..	1,325	1,514	1,332	1,360	1,319	1,345	1,504	1,433	1,355	1,345	1,638	1,308

(a) Base.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	971	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,615	..	..	..	..	..	1,577	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,348	1,328	1,471	1,270	1,321	1,350	1,364	1,277	1,352	1,379	1,175	1,355
" 1922 ..	1,381	1,273	1,439	1,222	1,270	1,371	1,306	1,225	1,317	1,347	1,137	1,300
Year 1923 ..	1,364	1,242	1,438	1,226	1,264	1,353	1,316	1,233	1,259	1,285	1,183	1,308
" 1924 ..	1,358	1,253	1,432	1,221	1,262	1,349	1,342	1,256	1,261	1,279	1,173	1,332
" 1925 ..	1,333	1,219	1,426	1,198	1,238	1,324	1,329	1,246	1,262	1,277	1,162	1,320
1925 1st Qtr.	1,333	1,220	1,415	1,197	1,234	1,323	1,332	1,247	1,262	1,288	1,164	1,323
" 2nd "	1,330	1,219	1,423	1,198	1,242	1,321	1,330	1,246	1,263	1,284	1,162	1,321
" 3rd "	1,334	1,219	1,427	1,198	1,244	1,325	1,327	1,246	1,262	1,268	1,185	1,318
" 4th "	1,335	1,219	1,436	1,198	1,229	1,326	1,327	1,245	1,262	1,266	1,161	1,318

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	971	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	1,603	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,261	1,273	1,338	1,347	1,320	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,378	1,336	1,383
" 1922 ..	1,232	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,250	1,238	1,355	1,345	1,369	1,310	1,306	1,353
Year 1923 ..	1,247	1,239	1,247	1,296	1,261	1,249	1,370	1,361	1,358	1,312	1,314	1,368
" 1924 ..	1,252	1,245	1,238	1,301	1,224	1,251	1,371	1,359	1,365	1,335	1,368	1,369
" 1925 ..	1,246	1,268	1,222	1,286	1,240	1,247	1,370	1,343	1,371	1,320	1,360	1,368
1925 1st Qtr.	1,252	1,265	1,225	1,275	1,248	1,251	1,372	1,344	1,375	1,323	1,363	1,370
" 2nd "	1,245	1,263	1,220	1,287	1,247	1,246	1,369	1,347	1,377	1,320	1,360	1,368
" 3rd "	1,245	1,272	1,219	1,292	1,247	1,247	1,371	1,344	1,368	1,318	1,358	1,369
" 4th "	1,244	1,274	1,222	1,289	1,218	1,245	1,369	1,337	1,365	1,318	1,359	1,367

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tas.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	..	..	..	..	..	934	..	..	..	..	1,000
" 1920 ..	1,685	..	..	..	..	..	1,501	..	..	..	..	1,594
" 1921 ..	1,374	1,375	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,245	1,315	1,257	1,282	1,280	1,271
" 1922 ..	1,389	1,333	1,306	1,231	1,422	1,336	1,243	1,234	1,222	1,205	1,232	1,237
Year 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,336	1,243	1,255	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,237
" 1924 ..	1,326	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,248	1,147	1,121	1,083	1,231
" 1925 ..	1,313	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,350	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,098	1,215
1925 1st Qtr.	1,315	1,306	1,277	1,248	1,388	1,314	1,234	1,248	1,136	1,122	1,099	1,224
" 2nd "	1,316	1,306	1,244	1,252	1,386	1,313	1,228	1,246	1,134	1,137	1,102	1,220
" 3rd "	1,314	1,305	1,243	1,250	1,311	1,310	1,220	1,235	1,130	1,138	1,093	1,212
" 4th "	1,306	1,296	1,242	1,249	1,315	1,303	1,213	1,231	1,129	1,135	1,098	1,207

(a) Base.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns: Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, Base (= 1,000).

Period.		N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
		Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1920 ..	1,026	1,296	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1921 ..	1,523	1,515	..	..	..	..	1,706	..	..	..	..	..
" 1922 ..	1922 ..	1,486	1,407	1,385	1,419	1,604	1,379	1,402	1,362	1,361	1,430	1,330	1,397
Year 1923 ..	1923 ..	1,488	1,444	1,394	1,430	1,299	1,471	1,402	1,344	1,312	1,405	1,391	1,450
" 1924 ..	1924 ..	1,458	1,408	1,354	1,511	1,334	1,451	1,430	1,304	1,312	1,358	1,397	1,409
" 1925 ..	1925 ..	1,478	1,435	1,414	1,498	1,361	1,472	1,432	1,350	1,328	1,383	1,371	1,422
1925 1st Qtr.	1925 1st Qtr.	1,458	1,423	1,361	1,484	1,346	1,452	1,424	1,319	1,304	1,358	1,354	1,412
" 2nd "	" 2nd "	1,469	1,424	1,424	1,490	1,354	1,463	1,432	1,327	1,350	1,377	1,363	1,421
" 3rd "	" 3rd "	1,489	1,442	1,443	1,497	1,362	1,483	1,432	1,338	1,351	1,391	1,380	1,431
" 4th "	" 4th "	1,499	1,452	1,428	1,519	1,381	1,492	1,432	1,336	1,337	1,405	1,379	1,423
Period.		QUEENSLAND.—INDEX NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
		Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	1920 ..	889	..	..	..	..	..	1,018	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1921 ..	1,344	1,381	1,415	1,491	1,447	1,370	1,693	1,440	1,462	1,497	1,379	1,444
" 1922 ..	1922 ..	1,276	1,224	1,284	1,250	1,237	1,271	1,385	1,314	1,342	1,318	1,264	1,378
Year 1923 ..	1923 ..	1,343	1,300	1,287	1,324	1,287	1,292	1,467	1,385	1,362	1,353	1,300	1,457
" 1924 ..	1924 ..	1,332	1,296	1,269	1,314	1,304	1,314	1,476	1,352	1,372	1,330	1,410	1,465
" 1925 ..	1925 ..	1,344	1,337	1,320	1,304	1,314	1,339	1,496	1,353	1,411	1,363	1,475	1,485
1925 1st Qtr.	1925 1st Qtr.	1,326	1,296	1,286	1,280	1,280	1,290	1,489	1,348	1,389	1,348	1,466	1,477
" 2nd "	" 2nd "	1,341	1,321	1,314	1,291	1,309	1,335	1,514	1,352	1,421	1,365	1,492	1,502
" 3rd "	" 3rd "	1,346	1,351	1,333	1,312	1,326	1,344	1,485	1,352	1,421	1,370	1,472	1,484
" 4th "	" 4th "	1,362	1,381	1,346	1,332	1,339	1,360	1,487	1,361	1,412	1,370	1,469	1,477
Period.		WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
		Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tas.
Nov. 1914 ..	1920 ..	1,029	..	..	..	..	..	999	..	..	..	..	1,000.
" 1921 ..	1921 ..	1,617	1,526	1,469	1,520	1,537	1,484	1,765	1,652	1,456	1,316	1,501	1,538
" 1922 ..	1922 ..	1,355	1,403	1,304	1,409	1,412	1,370	1,450	1,421	1,338	1,161	1,373	1,474
Year 1923 ..	1923 ..	1,422	1,404	1,404	1,400	1,478	1,434	1,517	1,433	1,413	1,391	1,409	1,420
" 1924 ..	1924 ..	1,430	1,408	1,410	1,433	1,473	1,434	1,494	1,408	1,385	1,369	1,423	1,458
" 1925 ..	1925 ..	1,446	1,408	1,467	1,433	1,494	1,430	1,496	1,408	1,385	1,369	1,423	1,451
1925 1st Qtr.	1925 1st Qtr.	1,459	1,475	1,446	1,436	1,486	1,460	1,519	1,408	1,385	1,375	1,417	1,476
" 2nd "	" 2nd "	1,473	1,470	1,486	1,458	1,516	1,478	1,505	1,408	1,375	1,377	1,433	1,474
" 3rd "	" 3rd "	1,447	1,471	1,477	1,453	1,506	1,491	1,478	1,405	1,400	1,364	1,417	1,451
" 4th "	" 4th "	1,406	1,455	1,459	1,409	1,477	1,451	1,481	1,412	1,407	1,361	1,425	1,451

6. **Application of Index-Numbers.**—The following table shows the manner in which the index-numbers in the preceding tables may be applied to the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage:—

Basic Wage Commission's Findings of 1920.—Cost at November, 1914, 1920, and 4th Quarter, 1925.

Town.	November, 1914.		November, 1920.		4th Quarter, 1925.	
	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.	Actual Finding.	Index-Number.	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Sydney	1,036	3 9 10	5 17 1	1,736	1,499	5 1 1
Melbourne	976	3 6 8	5 16 6	1,705	1,432	4 17 9
Brisbane	889	3 1 6	5 6 2	1,534	1,362	4 14 3
Adelaide	1,018	3 9 10	5 16 1	1,693	1,387	5 2 0
Perth	1,029	3 12 6	5 13 11	1,617	1,406	4 19 1
Hobart	999	3 6 2	5 15 11	1,765	1,481	4 18 1
Weighted Average	1,000	3 8 2	5 15 8	1,697	1,457	4 19 4

The table shows, in the third column, the amount determined by the Basic Wage Commission as the cost of living according to the standard fixed by the Commission in November, 1920. Applying the index-numbers for 4th quarter, 1925, the relative costs of the Commission's standard for that quarter are obtained. In order to check the applicability of the index-numbers for the determination of variations in the Basic Wage Commission's finding, the relative costs of the standard fixed for November, 1914, have been computed in the same manner. While they do not correspond exactly with the amounts as given in the supplementary Report of the Commission, they are sufficiently near to show that the method adopted by this Bureau for measuring the variations gives results which closely approximate to those of the Commission. The amounts for November, 1914, as found by the Commission, are given on page 17 of this Report. The greatest difference between the results is shown for Sydney, and amounts to 3s. 1d. per week, while for Perth the difference is only 3d. per week.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year will relate, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.

2. **Results—1923 to 1925.**—The results of the investigation in November, 1925, are set out in the tables on pages 38 to 41. (See end of last column, on page 41.) Aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-rooms, and food, groceries, and rent of 5-rooms are shown for each year for each town. The index-number 1,675 (see page 41), represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses; 1,549 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-roomed houses in November, 1925. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 1,077 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only for November, 1925. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for the 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses as equal to 1,675, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,691; while if 4-roomed houses were substituted for 5-roomed the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 1,556 compared with an expenditure of 1,549 on the average for 200 towns.

The change made in Report No. 13 in the basis on which the index-numbers were computed is continued in this issue. Previously the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses for the 150 towns in each year was taken as base. In the tables on the following pages the same base is taken as in the tables referring to 30 towns and 6 capital cities given in the second paragraph, i.e., the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing in the 6 capital cities in 1911 is made equal to 1,000.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1923, 1924, and 1925, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1923. November.			1924. November.			1925. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sydney	1,087	1,608	1,705	1,022	1,559	1,690	1,072	1,623	1,759
Newcastle	1,120	1,531	1,676	1,006	1,447	1,599	1,090	1,603	1,733
Broken Hill	1,227	1,510	1,587	1,145	1,467	1,525	1,244	1,570	1,648
Goulburn	1,095	1,570	1,661	1,020	1,521	1,694	1,086	1,607	1,695
Bathurst	1,045	1,325	1,414	941	1,264	1,376	1,043	1,418	1,488
Albury	1,060	1,636	1,754	990	1,648	1,785	1,082	1,812	1,954
Armidale	1,073	1,424	1,536	986	1,371	1,469	1,095	1,464	1,674
Ballina	1,169	1,511	1,564	1,052	1,546	1,678	1,117	1,644	1,742
Bega	1,132	1,408	1,530	1,029	1,322	1,437	1,114	1,432	1,561
Berry	1,117	1,413	1,512	1,068	1,331	1,496	1,151	1,464	1,595

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1923. November.			1924. November.			1925. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales— <i>contd.</i>	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Blackheath	1,199	1,633	1,725	1,130	1,623	1,738	1,203	1,677	1,779
Bourke	1,228	1,426	1,505	1,055	1,266	1,292	1,201	1,382	1,474
Bowral	1,141	1,701	1,760	1,060	1,530	1,672	1,118	1,684	1,790
Casino	1,133	1,541	1,643	1,063	1,490	1,611	1,157	1,617	1,708
Cessnock	1,111	1,576	1,659	1,014	1,529	1,683	1,094	1,664	1,774
Cobar	1,152	1,251	1,284	1,073	1,162	1,208	1,156	1,245	1,291
Cooma	1,220	1,611	1,709	1,083	1,425	1,537	1,131	1,474	1,615
Coonamble	1,142	1,405	1,475	1,077	1,406	1,472	1,143	1,459	1,569
Cootamundra	1,098	1,558	1,690	976	1,447	1,549	1,100	1,669	1,807
Corrimal	1,106	1,435	1,527	975	1,304	1,370	1,077	1,471	1,498
Cowra	1,074	1,505	1,599	1,017	1,438	1,511	1,102	1,536	1,668
Cronulla	1,155	1,748	1,879	1,071	1,713	1,845	1,099	1,740	1,878
Cudgegong	1,167	1,364	1,463	1,053	1,289	1,355	a	a	a
Deniliquin	1,087	1,405	1,474	1,009	1,336	1,429	1,078	1,412	1,529
Dubbo	1,204	1,657	1,791	1,065	1,537	1,641	1,141	1,630	1,741
Forbes	1,105	1,559	1,737	1,000	1,491	1,651	1,098	1,609	1,756
Gilgandra	1,136	1,426	1,505	1,016	1,268	1,321	1,146	1,398	1,556
Glen Innes	1,015	1,326	1,423	925	1,254	1,401	1,000	1,337	1,505
Grafton	1,149	1,544	1,643	1,035	1,324	1,430	1,093	1,611	1,734
Grenfell	1,179	1,541	1,771	1,038	1,498	1,630	1,129	1,571	1,696
Griffith	1,214	1,388	2,004	1,006	1,796	1,862	1,166	1,877	2,186
Gulgong	1,092	1,388	1,451	995	1,291	1,354	1,093	1,297	1,350
Gunnedah	1,039	1,434	1,566	962	1,333	1,439	1,051	1,437	1,545
Hay	a	a	a	1,085	1,392	1,531	1,175	1,513	1,683
Inverell	1,102	1,452	1,521	1,011	1,373	1,451	1,103	1,513	1,607
Junee	1,117	1,561	1,676	972	1,564	1,696	1,068	1,699	1,788
Katoomba	1,205	1,728	1,859	1,129	1,619	1,737	1,147	1,663	1,779
Kempsey	1,021	1,350	1,383	1,004	1,398	1,484	1,046	1,472	1,547
Kiama	a	a	a	a	a	a	1,144	1,491	1,651
Kurri Kurri	1,181	1,477	1,550	1,068	1,424	1,496	1,148	1,576	1,658
Leeton	1,196	1,914	1,949	1,097	1,867	1,886	1,172	1,896	1,932
Lismore	1,162	1,517	1,678	1,049	1,404	1,566	1,088	1,490	1,680
Lithgow	1,166	1,547	1,655	1,023	1,422	1,502	1,087	1,489	1,581
Maitland	1,086	1,554	1,596	952	1,409	1,491	1,078	1,578	1,700
Moree	1,288	1,692	1,797	1,104	1,556	1,692	1,183	1,657	1,782
Moss Vale	1,112	1,622	1,704	1,034	1,516	1,670	1,121	1,648	1,779
Mudgee	1,115	1,515	1,611	982	1,398	1,485	1,086	1,503	1,601
Narrabri	1,109	1,427	1,563	960	1,309	1,436	1,096	1,403	1,518
Narrandera	1,187	1,621	1,746	1,069	1,516	1,694	1,164	1,592	1,727
Nowra	1,164	1,559	1,717	1,036	1,481	1,595	1,105	1,553	1,681
Orange	1,032	1,432	1,535	992	1,447	1,565	1,057	1,476	1,561
Parkes	1,120	1,604	1,696	1,020	1,480	1,595	1,110	1,587	1,693
Penrith	1,083	1,440	1,557	1,025	1,340	1,436	1,090	1,491	1,666
Port Kembla	1,145	1,467	1,540	1,057	1,380	1,450	1,120	1,442	1,537
Portland	1,106	1,402	1,494	1,042	1,423	1,535	1,122	1,583	1,623
Queanbeyan	1,172	1,577	1,676	1,057	1,351	1,704	1,136	1,682	1,815
Quirindi	1,128	1,437	1,562	1,034	1,350	1,507	1,134	1,446	1,647
Richmond	1,121	1,492	1,583	1,075	1,493	1,569	1,135	1,547	1,645
Scone	1,028	1,462	1,587	965	1,335	1,491	1,058	1,475	1,607
Singleton	1,117	1,479	1,548	988	1,353	1,442	1,080	1,445	1,534
Tamworth	1,065	1,427	1,582	947	1,380	1,465	1,047	1,519	1,610
Taree	1,088	1,598	1,687	979	1,538	1,686	1,076	1,586	1,750
Temora	1,099	1,555	1,667	1,057	1,584	1,692	1,160	1,703	1,861
Tenterfield	1,137	1,499	1,565	1,010	1,383	1,436	1,079	1,473	1,546
Timut	1,149	1,511	1,643	1,039	1,533	1,632	1,158	1,619	1,783
Ulmara	1,163	1,571	1,623	1,075	1,470	1,602	1,101	1,549	1,601
Wagga Wagga	1,132	1,856	1,988	1,016	1,740	1,838	1,068	1,776	1,989
Walcha	1,009	1,305	1,436	994	1,257	1,405	1,111	1,471	1,572
Wellington	1,129	1,414	1,506	1,018	1,308	1,421	1,109	1,404	1,486
Weston	1,198	1,487	1,527	1,066	1,356	1,395	1,155	1,519	1,583
Windsor	1,108	1,483	1,634	1,052	1,488	1,562	1,143	1,554	1,653
Wollongong	1,137	1,566	1,652	1,045	1,508	1,595	1,092	1,599	1,678
Wyalong	1,148	1,595	1,681	1,099	1,494	1,626	1,125	1,520	1,619
Yass	1,249	1,567	1,648	1,080	1,458	1,524	1,211	1,658	1,737
Young	1,014	1,412	1,511	942	1,376	1,475	1,085	1,671	1,727
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns) ..	1,099	1,585	1,683	1,023	1,527	1,653	1,083	1,607	1,737

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, 200 TOWNS.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1923. November.			1924. November.			1925. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Victoria—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Melbourne ..	1,062	1,547	1,689	963	1,455	1,600	1,053	1,556	1,691
Ballarat ..	1,080	1,356	1,463	987	1,268	1,384	1,066	1,366	1,506
Bendigo ..	1,075	1,375	1,473	988	1,293	1,373	1,070	1,403	1,524
Geelong ..	1,054	1,427	1,556	945	1,318	1,448	1,049	1,475	1,590
Warrnambool ..	1,067	1,448	1,578	987	1,370	1,497	1,040	1,424	1,540
Ararat ..	1,150	1,472	1,540	1,049	1,372	1,455	1,174	1,518	1,613
Bacchus Marsh ..	1,081	1,489	1,640	961	1,389	1,520	1,150	1,498	1,642
Bairnsdale ..	1,166	1,528	1,692	1,052	1,414	1,578	1,151	1,545	1,677
Beechworth ..	1,114	1,364	1,433	1,040	1,303	1,369	1,116	1,373	1,440
Benalla ..	1,081	1,413	1,489	993	1,325	1,421	1,086	1,448	1,560
Camperdown ..	1,055	1,450	1,581	1,001	1,404	1,527	1,098	1,515	1,647
Casterton ..	1,073	1,345	1,446	1,013	1,300	1,425	1,111	1,424	1,517
Castlemaine ..	1,069	1,358	1,454	1,056	1,389	1,505	1,111	1,427	1,550
Colac ..	1,135	1,675	1,793	1,042	1,574	1,667	1,070	1,591	1,728
Creswick ..	1,035	1,154	1,206	962	1,107	1,126	1,072	1,230	1,289
Daylesford ..	1,080	1,376	1,458	986	1,216	1,282	1,064	1,327	1,426
Dunolly ..	1,067	1,212	1,238	996	1,147	1,180	1,056	1,214	1,267
Echuca ..	1,069	1,364	1,464	1,026	1,355	1,470	1,116	1,438	1,570
Euroa ..	1,131	1,414	1,476	1,070	1,389	1,465	1,143	1,479	1,604
Hamilton ..	1,140	1,557	1,667	1,086	1,590	1,744	1,141	1,623	1,744
Healesville ..	1,147	1,588	1,700	1,016	1,430	1,542	1,075	1,469	1,568
Horsesham ..	1,103	1,673	1,827	1,005	1,668	1,865	1,117	1,732	1,907
Kerang ..	1,126	1,652	1,784	1,061	1,620	1,762	1,118	1,688	1,797
Koroit ..	1,096	1,372	1,458	988	1,251	1,357	1,075	1,345	1,404
Korumburra ..	1,124	1,387	1,519	1,037	1,497	1,629	1,084	1,545	1,660
Kyneton ..	1,064	1,380	1,459	980	1,316	1,410	1,062	1,397	1,532
Lilydale ..	1,127	1,555	1,653	1,012	1,440	1,572	1,138	1,582	1,747
Maffra ..	1,146	1,738	1,870	1,019	1,622	1,732	1,023	1,615	1,747
Maldon ..	1,086	1,242	1,279	1,000	1,158	1,206	1,061	1,214	1,278
Maryborough ..	1,108	1,315	1,407	1,000	1,214	1,309	1,104	1,337	1,456
Mildura ..	1,163	1,769	1,920	1,084	1,693	1,805	1,152	1,784	1,926
Morwell ..	1,108	1,733	1,832	1,041	1,764	1,830	1,129	1,700	1,853
Nhill ..	1,149	1,518	1,639	1,124	1,550	1,699	1,174	1,700	1,832
Orbost ..	1,104	1,433	1,499	1,047	1,442	1,573	1,127	1,522	1,785
Portland ..	1,097	1,412	1,525	1,067	1,357	1,498	1,187	1,525	1,680
Port Fairy ..	1,090	1,358	1,424	1,016	1,292	1,352	1,096	1,391	1,458
St. Arnaud ..	1,122	1,451	1,591	1,040	1,435	1,514	1,193	1,632	1,752
Sale ..	1,072	1,487	1,643	987	1,432	1,582	1,074	1,537	1,677
Seymour ..	1,090	1,370	1,462	1,062	1,400	1,490	1,145	1,476	1,555
Shepparton ..	1,092	1,487	1,566	1,007	1,476	1,590	1,080	1,633	1,760
Stawell ..	1,180	1,452	1,548	1,087	1,372	1,451	1,179	1,500	1,595
Swan Hill ..	1,086	1,612	1,777	1,052	1,710	1,809	1,098	1,690	1,822
Terang ..	1,105	1,447	1,552	1,041	1,449	1,567	1,125	1,546	1,651
Traralgon ..	1,067	1,426	1,518	1,024	1,386	1,485	1,115	1,461	1,612
Wangaratta ..	1,166	1,618	1,686	1,061	1,458	1,563	1,149	1,590	1,720
Warracknabeal ..	1,065	1,512	1,634	1,020	1,536	1,645	1,131	1,657	1,745
Warragul ..	1,099	1,595	1,735	969	1,429	1,561	1,080	1,551	1,716
Wonthaggi ..	1,204	1,674	1,761	1,049	1,474	1,566	1,145	1,623	1,693
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	1,069	1,525	1,660	973	1,437	1,574	1,062	1,539	1,671
Queensland—									
Brisbane ..	1,039	1,376	1,487	970	1,303	1,423	1,068	1,405	1,523
Toowoomba ..	1,049	1,339	1,423	905	1,223	1,324	1,051	1,359	1,505
Rockhampton ..	1,085	1,329	1,375	972	1,211	1,278	1,075	1,372	1,474
Charters Towers ..	1,132	1,390	1,474	1,065	1,322	1,411	1,156	1,422	1,510
Warwick ..	1,023	1,296	1,404	931	1,291	1,352	1,039	1,377	1,450
Ayr ..	1,195	1,611	1,732	1,125	1,546	1,691	1,224	1,685	1,849
Barcaldine ..	1,237	1,582	1,681	1,116	1,477	1,609	1,184	1,579	1,727
Bowen ..	1,103	1,498	1,597	1,079	1,507	1,655	1,184	1,579	1,645
Bundaberg ..	959	1,211	1,293	947	1,232	1,277	1,044	1,364	1,439
Cairns ..	1,163	1,602	1,738	1,139	1,596	1,710	1,238	1,786	1,913
Charleville ..	1,145	1,573	1,671	1,077	1,537	1,702	1,183	1,571	1,676
Chillagoe ..	1,138	1,467	1,533	1,063	1,326	1,392	1,277	1,513	1,540
Cloncurry ..	1,174	1,510	1,653	1,178	1,540	1,636	1,212	1,592	1,708
Cooktown ..	a	a	a	1,072	1,173	1,221	1,141	1,273	1,330
Cunnamulla ..	1,155	1,484	1,550	1,074	1,403	1,468	1,186	1,515	1,581
Dalby ..	1,031	1,268	1,321	981	1,310	1,375	1,051	1,412	1,495
Gayndah ..	1,031	1,360	1,426	952	1,245	1,310	1,093	1,383	1,455
Gladstone ..	1,040	1,303	1,435	1,020	1,283	1,415	1,109	1,385	1,437
Goondiwindi ..	1,145	1,428	1,540	1,033	1,362	1,471	1,139	1,554	1,643
Gympie ..	1,054	1,305	1,405	990	1,286	1,352	1,087	1,399	1,493

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1923. November.			1924. November.			1925. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Queensland—continued.	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Hughenden ..	1,194	1,638	1,770	1,101	1,583	1,682	1,197	1,734	1,866
Innisfail ..	1,309	1,814	1,923	1,211	1,649	1,803	1,316	1,842	1,974
Ipiswich ..	1,063	1,406	1,458	963	1,246	1,331	1,044	1,373	1,439
Longreach ..	1,221	1,552	1,647	1,073	1,446	1,591	1,177	1,561	1,646
Mackay ..	1,066	1,448	1,571	987	1,407	1,511	1,087	1,536	1,671
Maryborough ..	998	1,251	1,353	953	1,233	1,351	1,051	1,317	1,449
Mount Morgan ..	1,127	1,357	1,384	1,023	1,300	1,346	1,071	1,232	1,321
Nambour ..	1,054	1,400	1,498	994	1,410	1,498	1,085	1,438	1,541
Roma ..	1,132	1,484	1,534	1,010	1,326	1,434	1,109	1,468	1,545
Stanthorpe ..	1,134	1,503	1,575	1,075	1,431	1,503	1,153	1,548	1,614
Townsville ..	1,149	1,603	1,731	1,085	1,569	1,719	1,176	1,655	1,797
Winton ..	1,235	1,735	1,834	1,108	1,656	1,722	1,199	1,802	1,912
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	1,063	1,393	1,492	987	1,320	1,430	1,085	1,430	1,540
South Australia—									
Adelaide ..	1,072	1,518	1,667	1,020	1,516	1,645	1,067	1,567	1,688
Kadina, etc. ..	1,059	1,334	1,435	1,014	1,281	1,373	1,110	1,369	1,450
Port Pirie ..	1,110	1,433	1,530	1,060	1,399	1,479	1,154	1,500	1,596
Mount Gambier ..	1,051	1,236	1,354	994	1,233	1,316	1,040	1,263	1,362
Peterborough ..	1,079	1,395	1,470	1,103	1,502	1,584	1,116	1,520	1,596
Freeling ..	1,006	1,269	1,375	1,083	1,379	1,445	1,105	1,473	1,539
Gawler ..	1,014	1,326	1,400	1,016	1,398	1,457	1,050	1,386	1,458
Kapunda ..	1,041	1,304	1,403	1,004	1,215	1,327	1,073	1,284	1,349
Korlinga ..	1,110	1,505	1,571	1,053	1,448	1,514	1,101	1,298	1,386
Millicent ..	1,099	1,428	1,520	966	1,427	1,440	986	1,299	1,388
Murray Bridge ..	1,079	1,524	1,623	1,023	1,474	1,582	1,070	1,491	1,543
Port Augusta ..	1,112	1,437	1,540	1,123	1,448	1,551	1,209	1,565	1,648
Quorn ..	1,065	1,529	1,651	1,028	1,518	1,620	1,100	1,536	1,643
Victor Harbour ..	1,031	1,580	1,711	1,050	1,642	1,774	1,102	1,635	1,777
Renmark ..	1,166	1,640	1,759	1,116	1,613	1,749	1,231	1,708	1,840
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	1,073	1,498	1,639	1,024	1,494	1,616	1,074	1,545	1,661
Western Australia—									
Perth and Fremantle ..	1,046	1,446	1,538	1,114	1,527	1,618	1,065	1,467	1,569
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	1,233	1,580	1,645	1,258	1,590	1,651	1,235	1,556	1,611
Northam ..	1,154	1,510	1,610	1,074	1,496	1,612	1,161	1,556	1,732
Bunbury ..	1,056	1,420	1,525	1,137	1,507	1,601	1,134	1,504	1,598
Geraldton ..	1,131	1,570	1,654	1,192	1,632	1,704	1,172	1,619	1,751
Albany ..	1,172	1,468	1,567	1,204	1,498	1,609	1,230	1,532	1,626
Beverley ..	1,072	1,281	1,360	1,132	1,366	1,423	1,119	1,384	1,472
Bridgetown ..	1,149	1,560	1,626	1,193	1,538	1,604	1,232	1,643	1,709
Broome ..	1,306	1,964	2,030	1,330	1,988	2,053	1,322	1,980	2,045
Carnarvon ..	1,249	1,743	1,841	1,184	1,710	1,776	1,329	1,823	1,921
Collie ..	1,105	1,467	1,533	1,172	1,567	1,632	1,236	1,598	1,664
Greenbushes ..	1,193	1,378	1,404	1,242	1,440	1,466	1,251	1,435	1,474
Katanning ..	1,009	1,404	1,467	1,077	1,459	1,577	1,089	1,473	1,553
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,355	1,513	1,552	1,390	1,557	1,597	1,354	1,512	1,551
Meekatharra ..	1,162	1,425	1,491	1,364	1,627	1,693	1,430	1,693	1,759
Narrogin ..	1,136	1,636	1,794	1,154	1,628	1,812	1,160	1,643	1,792
Wagin ..	1,104	1,338	1,453	1,185	1,491	1,537	1,144	1,467	1,575
York ..	1,125	1,487	1,540	1,176	1,522	1,574	1,213	1,558	1,637
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	1,078	1,466	1,555	1,138	1,536	1,624	1,103	1,499	1,590
Tasmania—									
Hobart ..	1,114	1,574	1,762	1,051	1,579	1,724	1,077	1,554	1,718
Launceston ..	1,112	1,490	1,657	1,057	1,444	1,610	1,064	1,459	1,610
Burnie ..	1,176	1,583	1,746	1,042	1,485	1,621	1,110	1,575	1,689
Queenport ..	1,146	1,566	1,683	1,080	1,524	1,641	1,098	1,501	1,651
Devonport ..	1,214	1,478	1,556	1,185	1,448	1,527	1,225	1,488	1,567
Beaconsfield ..	1,113	1,205	1,225	1,099	1,218	1,257	1,069	1,174	1,201
Campbelltown ..	1,052	1,260	1,308	1,045	1,259	1,323	1,094	1,298	1,349
Deloraine ..	1,019	1,197	1,457	1,014	1,363	1,396	1,023	1,352	1,418
Franklin ..	1,082	1,314	1,351	1,061	1,298	1,325	1,063	1,300	1,326
New Norfolk ..	1,043	1,372	1,465	1,032	1,361	1,460	1,057	1,393	1,449
Scottsdale ..	1,129	1,392	1,458	1,039	1,336	1,418	1,060	1,367	1,429
Ulverstone ..	1,128	1,450	1,558	1,030	1,380	1,477	1,082	1,411	1,510
Zeehan ..	1,251	1,415	1,468	1,154	1,364	1,430	1,256	1,454	1,519
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	1,120	1,526	1,689	1,059	1,509	1,647	1,083	1,506	1,652
Weighted Average for Australia (200 Towns)	1,083	1,526	1,642	1,012	1,472	1,597	1,077	1,549	1,675

(a) Figures not available.

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus for November, 1925, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 1,053. Subtracting this from 1,556 (column B) gives a difference of 503, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,691 (column C) gives a difference of 638, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. Comparisons with Quarterly Results.—To determine the accuracy of the figures relating to variations in prices prior to 1912 for the capital cities only, and those since the beginning of 1912 for the 30 towns, the comparisons of the results have been made annually.

In the following table, the first line in each division shows the index-numbers derived from the special inquiry covering 200 towns; the second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1925, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received; and the last line gives the results obtained from the November returns for the capital cities only. The capital cities are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—States, 1925.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Weighted Average.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns (a) ..	1,005	985	1,008	997	1,024	1,005	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,007	985	1,000	1,002	1,018	1,011	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,007	989	1,004	1,002	1,001	1,012	1,000

RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (a) ..	1,095	1,021	762	981	815	953	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,102	1,013	729	979	806	982	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,091	1,013	722	986	800	1,018	1,000

FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.

All Towns (a) ..	1,037	998	920	992	949	987	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,042	996	902	994	941	1,000	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,038	998	899	996	926	1,014	1,000

(a) For list of towns included, see Tables on pages 38 to 41.

The index-numbers for November, 1919 to 1925, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base (=1,000), are shown in the following table:—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Australia, 1919 to 1925.

Particulars.	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

All Towns (a)	1,000	1,706	2,002	1,578	1,558	1,689	1,581	1,683
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,701	2,007	1,577	1,564	1,688	1,581	1,679
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,715	2,021	1,588	1,580	1,699	1,594	1,689

RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (a)	1,000	1,103	1,228	1,268	1,347	1,433	1,494	1,526
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,110	1,235	1,271	1,347	1,421	1,484	1,509
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,099	1,225	1,261	1,336	1,374	1,439	1,455

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.

All Towns (a)	1,000	1,477	1,709	1,461	1,478	1,592	1,548	1,623
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,471	1,706	1,458	1,480	1,584	1,543	1,613
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,464	1,697	1,455	1,480	1,566	1,531	1,594

The figures in the vertical columns show merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only" respectively.

(a) See note to preceding table.

The index-numbers in the first line of each division of the table just given refer to 100 towns for November, 1913; to 150 towns for November, 1919 to 1922; and to 200 towns for November, 1923, November, 1924, and November, 1925. The general closeness of the results is remarkable, and indicates that the index-numbers for the capital cities only for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years reflect with a substantial degree of accuracy the variations in retail prices for Australia. During the period November, 1913, to November, 1925, the average cost of food and groceries throughout Australia increased 68.3 per cent.; house rents increased 52.6 per cent.; the aggregate result showing an increase of approximately 62.3 per cent.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. **Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices for the years 1913 to 1925 in Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1,000). These figures are obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries 1913 to 1925 (Prices in 1913 as Base = 1,000).

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM.			AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT (CAIRO).	FRANCE.	FINLAND.	GERMANY.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	"Finanstidende."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	1,000	1,000	1,000						h	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914	951	1,000	987	1,000	1,000	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,340	1,490	1,030	1,020	1,000	1,060
1915	1,327	1,271	1,231	1,271	1,271	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,490	1,490	1,030	1,398	1,398	1,420
1916	1,997	1,595	1,605	1,595	1,595	1,470	1,470	1,470	2,040	2,040	1,280	1,882	1,882	1,520
1917	3,063	2,061	2,041	2,061	2,061	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,920	2,920	1,700	2,616	2,616	1,790
1918	4,091	2,265	2,249	2,265	2,265	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,920	3,920	2,110	3,392	3,392	2,170
1919	3,658	2,419	2,351	2,419	2,419	2,040	2,040	2,040	3,410	3,410	2,310	3,562	3,562	4,150
1920	6,244	2,953	2,832	2,953	2,953	1,810	1,502	1,780	3,410	3,410	3,160	5,094	11,830	14,860
1921	5,775	1,972	1,810	1,972	1,972	1,810	1,502	1,780	3,410	3,410	3,160	5,094	11,830	14,860
1922	5,623	1,588	1,541	1,588	1,588	1,800	1,455	1,334	1,810	1,820	1,730	3,450	12,630	19,110
1923	5,746	1,589	1,518	1,589	1,589	1,760	1,564	9,770	1,810	1,700	1,460	3,266	12,190	341,820
1924	5,850	1,662	1,646	1,662	1,662	1,730	1,539	9,970	2,340	1,730	1,320	4,189	10,950	166,198,737
1925	6,898	1,597	1,595	1,605	1,360	5,730	1,770	1,539	2,340	1,740	1,430	4,885	11,000	1,225
					1,360	5,580	1,640	1,594	10,010	1,570	1,520	5,507	11,290	1,304

YEAR.	ITALY.		JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.
	"Bachl."	Camera di Commercio di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	"Lorenz."	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	g	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914	951	951	955	1,090	1,090	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,056	1,023	1,044	966
1915	1,327	1,327	966	1,460	1,460	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,008	1,474	1,099	1,230	1,070
1916	1,997	1,997	1,171	2,260	2,260	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,268	1,882	1,316	1,337	1,226
1917	3,063	3,063	1,485	2,760	2,760	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,772	1,528	1,785	1,507	1,407
1918	4,091	4,091	1,958	3,730	3,730	2,070	2,070	2,070	2,070	1,943	1,778	1,990	1,753	1,531
1919	3,658	3,658	2,359	3,040	3,040	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,064	1,889	2,092	1,777	1,648
1920	6,244	6,244	2,694	2,920	2,920	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,262	2,279	2,435	2,117	2,233
1921	5,775	5,775	2,904	1,820	1,820	1,900	2,220	1,912	1,912	1,469	1,749	1,718	2,007	1,604
1922	5,623	5,623	1,958	1,600	1,600	1,760	1,730	1,675	1,675	1,488	1,616	1,520	1,775	1,284
1923	5,746	5,746	1,991	1,510	2,320	1,720	1,630	1,806	1,806	1,537	1,787	1,530	1,747	1,266
1924	5,850	5,850	2,065	1,560	2,670	1,097	1,830	1,620	1,740	1,497	1,733	1,551	1,798	1,287
1925	6,898	6,460	2,016	1,550	2,530	1,257	1,880	1,610	1,616	1,585	1,695	1,601	1,752	1,276

a April. b Average for the last five months. c First six months. d July. e February.
 f Gold mark prices. g For "Ekonomisk Revue" series from 1913 to 1923 see Labour Report No. 14, p. 138.
 h End of the year. i 000,000 omitted. j Average for the last eight months. k January. l Gold index.

2. **Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of retail prices, (a) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (b) food only for the month of July in each year from

1914 to 1925, and where available, for January, 1926, the prices for July, 1914 being taken as base (= 1,000). It must be understood, however, that the figures which have been obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries for the Month of July, 1914 to 1925, and January, 1926, with Prices in July, 1914 as Base (= 1,000).

(a) COST OF LIVING.

	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.		BELGIUM.	BULGARIA.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.		ITALY.	LUXEMBURG.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	12	100	21	Paris.	71	Berlin.	Milan.	L'x'm-bourg.	
July 1914	1,000	1,000	..	^g 1,000	1,000	1,000	c1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
" 1915	1,250	1,600	..	1,220	1,160	b1,060	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916	1,480	3,400	..	..	1,360	b1,430	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917	1,800	6,700	..	..	1,550	b2,510	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918	2,100	11,600	..	..	1,820	b5,880	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919	2,150	25,000	..	12,340	2,110	b9,640	c2,380	..	..	2,860	..
" 1920	2,550	51,000	..	18,580	2,620	9,310	3,410	9,350	11,250	4,410	..	
" 1921	2,220	99,720	1,000	19,100	2,370	12,140	3,070	11,240	11,250	4,940	3,840	
" 1922	1,810	2,637,000	900	26,430	a1,990	11,420	a3,020	c53,920	61,220	4,880	3,590	
" 1923	1,710	6760	1,090	24,640	a2,040	11,110	a3,340	c87,651,000	32,886,100	4,870	4,520	
" 1924	1,710	860	1,250	28,120	a2,140	11,540	a3,660	d1,160	d1,017	5,120	4,980	
" 1925	1,730	970	1,330	29,890	a2,190	12,180	a3,900	d1,433	d1,208	5,980	5,190	
Jan. 1926	1,730	p950	1,390	527,840	p1,940	11,660	p4,210	d1,398	..	6,650	5,330	

	NORWAY.	POLAND.		SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
No. of Towns and Localities.	30	Warsaw.	40	23	Bom-bay.	9	60	32	30	25	
July 1914	^a 1,000	^t 1,000	^a 1,000	^a 1,000	1,000	^g 1,000	1,000	^f 1,000	^u 1,000	^h 1,000	
" 1915	1,170	..	1,150	d1,190	..	1,050	970	1,050	1,186	1,082	
" 1916	1,460	..	1,300	d1,400	..	1,120	1,020	1,180	1,151	1,168	
" 1917	1,900	..	1,590	d1,800	..	1,220	1,300	1,420	1,157	1,282	
" 1918	2,530	..	2,190	c2,290	1,490	1,310	1,460	1,740	1,179	1,440	
" 1919	2,750	..	2,570	c3,10	1,860	1,450	1,550	1,990	1,317	1,573	
" 1920	3,020	f111,730	2,700	2,530	1,900	1,790	1,900	2,000	1,651	1,815	
" 1921	3,020	257,090	2,360	2,090	1,770	1,620	1,520	1,740	1,448	1,782	
" 1922	2,550	787,970	1,900	1,580	1,650	1,350	1,460	1,700	1,416	1,590	
" 1923	2,390	632	1,740	1,670	1,530	1,310	1,460	1,730	1,544	1,584	
" 1924	2,510	1,272	1,710	1,660	1,570	1,330	1,430	1,730	1,466	1,602	
" 1925	2,610	1,456	1,760	1,650	1,570	1,330	1,460	1,780	1,524	1,631	
Jan. 1926	p2,360	1,700	p1,740	p1,620	1,550	1,310	1,550	p1,780	1,555	q1,624	

(b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.		GERMANY.	NETHER- LANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	Whole Country	100	21	Paris.	320	71	Amster- dam.
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	<i>m</i> 1,000	1,000	1,000	<i>n</i> 1,000	1,000	<i>g</i> 1,000
" 1915 ..	1,320	..	..	..	1,280	..	1,200	1,230	..	1,140
" 1916 ..	1,610	..	..	..	1,460	..	1,290	1,420	..	1,170
" 1917 ..	2,040	..	..	..	1,660	..	1,830	1,840	..	1,460
" 1918 ..	2,100	..	..	..	1,870	..	2,060	2,440	..	1,750
" 1919 ..	2,170	..	..	..	2,120	..	2,610	2,890	..	1,960
" 1920 ..	2,620	..	..	..	2,530	10,130	3,730	3,880	12,520	2,100
" 1921 ..	2,260	f579,000	1,000	13,460	2,360	13,230	3,060	3,780	14,910	1,800
" 1922 ..	1,750	3,282,360	870	14,300	a1,840	11,440	2,970	a3,150	68,360	1,410
" 1923 ..	1,650	12,911,060	1,050	9,210	a1,880	10,020	3,210	a3,370	46,510,000	1,390
" 1924 ..	1,640	14,362,000	1,240	9,090	a2,000	10,520	3,600	r4,010	d1,260	1,390
" 1925 ..	1,680	<i>x</i>	1,350	9,160	a2,100	11,450	4,210	r4,510	d1,538	1,440
Jan. 1926 ..	1,680	<i>s</i>	1,420	8,540	p1,770	10,900	4,800	84,710	d1,433	p1,450

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries, &c.—*continued.*(b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS—*continued.*

	ITALY.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.	SPAIN.
No. of Towns and Localities.	Milan.	30	Warsaw.	49	23	Bombay.	9	60	51	30	25	Madrid.
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	^l 1,000	^a 1,000	^o 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	^g 1,000
" 1915 ..	..	^{a1} 1,230	..	1,230	1,190	..	1,070	1,040	980	1,308	1,121	1,080
" 1916 ..	1,510	^{a1} 1,530	..	1,340	1,410	..	1,160	1,140	1,090	1,302	1,193	1,160
" 1917 ..	2,100	^{a2} 2,030	..	1,770	1,790	..	1,280	1,570	1,430	1,263	1,268	1,260
" 1918 ..	3,250	^{a2} 2,710	..	2,580	2,220	..	1,340	1,750	1,650	1,308	1,393	1,540
" 1919 ..	3,100	^{a2} 2,900	..	3,180	2,500	..	1,300	1,860	1,860	1,473	1,498	1,740
" 1920 ..	4,450	3,100	..	2,870	2,390	..	1,070	2,270	2,150	1,942	1,674	1,900
" 1921 ..	5,060	2,920	456,550	2,310	2,070	1,740	1,390	1,480	1,450	1,612	1,637	1,890
" 1922 ..	4,920	2,330	1,298,110	1,780	1,530	1,600	1,160	1,380	1,390	1,482	1,436	1,810
" 1923 ..	4,960	2,180	714	1,580	1,620	1,480	1,160	1,370	1,440	1,644	1,421	1,770
" 1924 ..	5,080	2,480	1,391	1,550	1,640	1,510	1,170	1,340	1,400	1,485	1,483	1,840
" 1925 ..	6,020	2,600	1,739	1,690	1,640	1,520	1,200	1,460	1,560	1,559	1,507	1,890
Jan. 1926 ..	6,810	2,160	1,911	1,620	1,610	1,510	1,160	1,570	1,600	1,549	1,544	1,830

^a June. ^b January. ^c First half of the year. ^d Gold mark prices. ^e Since January, 1922, including clothing. ^f December. ^g Averages for years specified. ^h From 1915 for month of August. ⁱ Figure for the whole country. ^j Average for 1913. ^k May. ^l Including fuel and soap. ^m Average of selected week in the middle of the year. ⁿ Quarterly indexes, from 1914 to 1919, third quarter of each year. ^o 1st June. ^p December, 1925. ^q February. ^r August. ^s November, 1925. ^t From 1923 "Zloty" prices. ^u Third Quarter of each year specified excepting 1926 which is the first quarter figure. ^v Since 1923 gold prices. ^w Excluding clothing from 1925. ^x Tails index number is no longer published.

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, showing the number of boards authorized and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1925.

*Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 16, pages 568 to 571.

2. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1924 and 1925.*

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of the Years 1921 and 1925.

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1924.										
New South Wales	11	9	14	20	15	21	18	6	58	56
Victoria	42	..	15	..	11	..	10	..	78	..
Queensland	3	1	8	6	17	6	27	7	55	20
South Australia	19	..	6	..	9	1	24	1	58	4
Western Australia .. ..	..	12	5	6	3	6	..	13	11	37
Tasmania	1	..	3	1	6	..	23	11	13	2
Commonwealth Court	2	17	7	11	13	6	..	..	44	45
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Total	79	41	59	44	74	40	109	39	321	164
1925.										
New South Wales	1	8	11	6	15	5	5	16	32	35
Victoria	13	..	20	..	12	..	22	..	67	..
Queensland .. ..	..	7	19	9	26	9	60	8	105	33
South Australia	12	1	9	..	18	1	8	3	47	5
Western Australia .. ..	..	20	..	16	2	16	2	14	4	66
Tasmania	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	1
Commonwealth Court	6	11	11	11	4	10	35	10	56	42
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..
Total	34	47	71	43	79	41	136	51	320	182

A comparison of the operations of industrial tribunals during the years 1924 and 1925 shows that during the latter year there was a slight decrease in the number of principal awards made, but a substantial increase in the number of industrial agreements filed. The decrease in the number of awards made was common to all tribunals with the exception of those in Queensland and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which were very active during 1925. Queensland and Western Australia were mainly responsible for the increase in the number of industrial agreements filed. In connexion with the large number of agreements filed in the latter

* Corresponding figures for the years 1914 to 1921 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 9, p. 108; 12, p. 112; and 13, p. 91.

State, it should be noted that many of them have been made "common rules" by order of the Court of Arbitration, and therefore have the effect of an award binding all employers and workers in the industries concerned within the localities specified in the agreements, whether members of an industrial union or association or not.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations of principal awards, of which a considerable number are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 654 in 1925, compared with 305 in 1924, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales 302, Queensland 152, South Australia 41, Western Australia 5, Commonwealth Court 107, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 47. The great increase in the number of awards which were varied during 1925 was the direct result of alterations to the living wage in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeats the old one.

3. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—(i.) *General.*—

The following table gives particulars for all States—excepting Western Australia, where, prior to the passing of the *Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act*, 1925, there was no provision for Wages Boards—of the number of boards authorized and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at the dates specified to 31st December, 1925.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts * and of the Western Australian Court of Arbitration, the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements † in force has increased by 606 and 206 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, generally speaking, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award.

* The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–21, and the *Arbitration (Public Service) Act* 1920.

† The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Act in force in Victoria, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Prior to the passing of the *Industrial Code Amendment Act* 1924, assented to on the 24th December, 1924, the determinations of industrial boards in South Australia remained in force only for the specified term, and after its expiration had no further legal effect, although, no doubt, their provisions were observed until such time as the Board issued a new determination. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived perhaps by a subsequent agreement.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exception in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations, and Industrial Agreements in Force, 1913 to 1925.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards Constituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force. ^a	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913..	505	501	387 ^c	575 ^b	401
30th September, 1914	549	539	474	599	409
31st December, 1915..	573 ^d	554 ^d	498	663	546
" " 1916..	594	572	525	706	609
" " 1917..	478 ^e	473 ^e	442 ^e	744	732
" " 1918..	267 ^f	260 ^f	445	866	833
" " 1919..	505	498	465	942	843
" " 1920..	475 ^g	470 ^g	440 ^g	1,041	972
" " 1921..	569	557	479	1,047	1,222
" " 1922..	569	561	508	1,042	780
" " 1923..	574	566	523	1,088	740
" " 1924..	575	538 ^h	520	1,111	549
" " 1925..	575	541	524	1,181	607

^a Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

^b Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908 on 31st December, 1913).

^c Owing to a number of Awards made under the *New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act* 1908 being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 had not made any awards.

^d See remarks with respect to re-authorization of Boards in New South Wales Labour Bulletin No. 12, page 47.

^e Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the *Queensland Industrial Peace Act* 1912. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* of 1916.

^f On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

^g Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution on the 9th December, 1920, by the Industrial Code 1920, of Wages Boards in South Australia appointed under the Factories Acts 1907 to 1915. These have been replaced by Industrial Boards appointed under the Industrial Code.

^h During 1924 the majority of the South Australian Boards expired, and all had not been reconstituted at the close of the year.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of the years 1913, 1924, and 1925.

Boards Authorized and Constituted : Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force 1913, 1924, and 1925. (d)

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
<i>Boards Authorized, etc.</i>										
Boards authorized ..	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	b216 274 269	135 176 180	75 2 2	56 75 75	.. .. ..	23 48 49	505 575 575
Boards constituted	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	b223 274 269	132 174 178	74 2 2	51 46 49	.. .. ..	21 42 43	501 538 541
Boards which have made Awards or Determinations	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	123 259 253	123 158 166	74	47 65 66	.. .. ..	19 38 33	386 520 524
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i>										
Awards and Determinations in force	{ 1913 1924 146 .. 1925 179 ..	17 29 32	..	c265 320 321	127 174 177	73 221 223	54 81 101	18 91 99	21 49 49	575 1,111 1,181
<i>State Awards and Determinations—</i>										
Applying to Whole State	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	32 31 32	8 65 66	3 65 66	.. 7 15	.. 5 4	15 39 40	58 212 223
Applying to Metropolitan area	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	58 90 91	.. 1 1	28 50 52	53 56 62	13 51 56	1	153 242 262
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	49 136 136	105 94 97	1 44 45	.. 2 2	1 8 8	5 7 7	161 291 295
Applying to Country areas	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	126 63 62	14 14 13	41 62 60	1 22 22	4 27 31	.. 3 2	186 191 190
<i>Commonwealth Court Awards—</i>										
Awards in force in each State	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	13 87 115	17 110 131	15 32 35	16 80 99	9 33 36	13 62 66	......
<i>Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—</i>										
Determinations in force in each State	{ 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	28 31	26 27	25 26	25 26	25 26	24 25	....
<i>Industrial Agreements—</i>										
In force	{ 1913 1924 1925	228 221 229	..	75 135 142	.. .. ..	5 62 86	11 44 46	82 85 101	.. 2 3	401 549 607
Commonwealth Agreements in force in each State	{ 1913 1924 1925 .. ..	..	..	132 68 80	129 96 93	68 24 27	62 24 26	57 11 19	61 19 24	......

a The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of Demarcation Boards.—*b* Including boards which were subsequently dissolved owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.—*c* Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.—*d* For particulars relating to the years 1914 to 1920, see Labour Reports Nos. 9, p. 113; 11, p. 108; and 13, p. 94.

The number of awards and agreements in force in the Commonwealth at the end of December, 1925, showed an increase of 70 and 58 respectively over the number in force at the same date in 1924. Each State tribunal, as well as the Commonwealth Court and the Public Service Arbitrator, displayed increased activity, with the sole exception of Tasmania, where the number of awards in force remains unchanged, although agreements in force increased from 2 to 3.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts then in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1. In subsequent issues brief reviews were furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1925.

(ii.) *New South Wales*.—In pursuance of section 14 of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended, the Court of Industrial Arbitration in this State has for several years past been exercising the functions of Industrial Boards with the exception of the Board constituted for industries (other than mining and smelting) in the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill). This Board during the year 1925 made three principal awards, while 29 awards and 302 variations were made by the Court.

The majority of the Industrial Boards expired by effluxion of time on 19th February, 1925. The Boards which had not expired were dissolved on the recommendation of the Court, and on 20th February, 1925, 266 new Boards were constituted. Eleven Boards were not recommended for re-constitution, including nine Boards for employees under the Public Service Act, the employees covered by these Boards having been removed from the scope of the Industrial Arbitration Act by the Amendment Act of 1922. Three Boards, viz., Animal Food Makers (State) Board, Cashiers and Office Assistants, Retail Shops (Northumberland) Board, and Shop Assistants (Northumberland) Board were original constitutions, whilst the remainder were re-constitutions, although in several instances the constitutions of the latter were varied, mainly in the direction of extending their jurisdiction. Following the general re-constitution three additional Boards were constituted, viz., Drug Employees (Cumberland and Northumberland) Board in March, Chaffcutters, &c. (State), Board in November, and Glass Makers (State) Board in December. The constitutions of nine Boards were varied during the year, three prior to, and six after, the general re-constitution.

No additional Conciliation Committees were constituted during 1925.

On 3rd March, 1925, the Board of Trade commenced an inquiry with a view to determining an increase or decrease in the cost of living and assessing living wages. It again examined the contention that a separate wage should be declared for metropolitan and urban areas, and determined that its declaration should apply to the State. The inquiry was completed in July, and by its declaration of 24th August, 1925, the male living wage was increased from 82s. to 84s. per week, and the female living wage from 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per week. The following table shows the movement in the living wages for adult male and adult female workers from 1914 onward. The declarations of 1914 to 1916 are those of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, and from 1918 to 1924 those of the Board of Trade.

New South Wales—Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1914 to 1925.

(Other than Rural Industries.)

Date.	Males.		Females.		
	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
16.2.14	£ s. d.	Sydney and Suburbs	17.12.18	£ s. d.	Sydney and Suburbs
17.12.15	2 8 0		23.12.19	1 10 0	
18.8.16	2 12 6		23.12.20	1 19 0	
5.9.18	2 15 6			2 3 0	
8.10.19	3 0 0	" "			State " except " County of
19.4.20	3 17 0	" "	3.3.21	2 3 0	Yancowinna
11.5.20	3 16 6	Newcastle District	22.12.21	2 1 0	Whole State
8.7.20	3 17 6	South Coast			State except County of
8.10.20	3 18 0	Central Tablelands	9.10.22	1 19 6	Yancowinna
	4 5 0	State except Newcastle, South Coast, Central Tablelands and the County of Yancowinna	10.4.23	2 0 0	Whole State " "
15.12.20	4 5 0	State except County of Yancowinna	7.9.23	2 1 6	" "
3.3.21	4 5 0	Whole State	7.3.24	2 1 6	" "
8.10.21	4 2 0	State except County of Yancowinna	1.8.24	2 1 6	" "
12.5.22	3 18 0	" "	24.8.25	2 2 6	" "
26.5.22	3 18 0	County of Yancowinna			
29.9.22	3 18 0	State except County of Yancowinna			
10.4.23	3 19 0	Whole State			
7.9.23	4 2 0	" "			
7.3.24	4 2 0	" "			
1.8.24	4 2 0	" "			
24.8.25	4 4 0	" "			

The Board of Trade has at various dates since June, 1923, issued determinations governing the terms and conditions of apprenticeship in 24 industries or crafts. During 1925, the regulations governing the conditions of apprenticeship in the furniture-making, piano, and musical instrument-making trades were amended by including (1) loose cover cutting and furnishing drapery and (2) carpet cutting and planning as trades to which minors may be apprenticed. In an amending regulation gazetted during August it is provided that the penalty for a breach of the terms of any

regulation shall be a sum not exceeding £50. The principal conditions prescribed by the regulations relate to the term of apprenticeship, rates of wage, period of probation, proportion of adult workers, transference from one employer to another, registration of contract of apprenticeship with the Board of Trade, and provision for technical training.

Legislation of an industrial character passed during 1925 included the Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act (No. 2 of 1925), the Mines Rescue Act (No. 3 of 1925), and the Forty-four Hours Week Act (No. 16 of 1925).

The Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act, assented to on 28th September, 1925, repealed the *Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) Act 1917*, and amended the 1912 Act with respect to persons without experience working in the face of the workings of a mine.

The Mines Rescue Act, also assented to on 28th September, 1925, provides for rescue operations in coal and shale mines; for the establishment, equipment, maintenance, and control of rescue stations and rescue corps; for the payment of contributions by mine-owners towards Mines Rescue Funds; and for the establishment of rescue brigades at mines and the training of men in the use of rescue apparatus.

The most important legislative enactment in the industrial sphere during the year was the passing of the Forty-four Hours Week Act, assented to on 16th December, 1925. This Act amended the *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912*, and repealed the *Eight Hours Act 1916*, and the *Eight Hours (Amendment) Act 1922*. The Act provides, *inter alia*, that the ordinary working hours in all industries other than coal mining and shipping, with respect to vessels trading beyond the limits of a port, shall not exceed—(1) eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours; or (2) forty-four hours per week; or (3) eighty-eight hours in fourteen consecutive days; or (4) one hundred and thirty-two hours in twenty-one consecutive days; or (5) one hundred and seventy-six hours in twenty-eight consecutive days. Overtime may be permitted by the terms of any award or agreement. Wages on a weekly basis shall not be reduced by reason only of any reduction of hours under this Act, and where daily or hourly rates are in operation they shall be increased to such amounts as will provide the employee working full time the same wages as he would have received for working full time prior to this Act. In industries governed by Commonwealth Court Awards or Agreements, the hours prescribed by this Act must not be exceeded, and the wages paid must be increased by an amount sufficient to counteract the loss occasioned by any reduction in hours. Rural workers are exempted from the Act, but provision is made that the *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912* and this Act shall bind the Crown and be construed as having reference to the direct and all other employees of the Crown. By proclamation, the 4th January, 1926, was fixed as the day upon which the provisions of this Act should operate. (Developments resulting from this Act will be dealt with in Report No. 17.)

(iii.) *Victoria*.—During the year 1925, four new Wages Boards were authorized. In February, the Farriers (Country) Board, and the Hospital Attendants (Country) Board were authorized, and from the dates on which their first determinations came into force, 5th November, 1925, and 27th September, 1925, respectively, the area over which the determinations of the existing Boards operated (the whole State) was reduced to the urban area. On 21st April, 1925, the Tanners (Furred Skins) Board was authorized, depriving the Tanners Board of jurisdiction over persons employed in the trade of a tanner of all kinds of furred skins or a dresser or dyer of such skins. The Tramway Conversion Board was authorized on 24th December, 1925, to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to persons employed in the occupation of Converting Cable Tramway Lines to Electric Traction, but not including persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Carters and Drivers Board.

There were, in addition, variations of the constitutions and powers of Boards, totalling 11 for the year, mainly in respect of the area or locality over which the determinations of the Wages Boards should have effect.

During the early portion of the year, the Railways Classification Board was engaged in hearing evidence regarding the claims of certain grades of employees for allowances for work performed under special conditions, as well as numerous matters arising out of existing awards which had been submitted by the various organizations for interpretation by the Board. Orders covering such cases, in addition to those relating to disputes as to the payment of Wages Board rates to certain grades of employees, were issued at various times throughout the year.

The claims of secondary grades for increased classification were dealt with during the latter part of the year, the grades submitted by the Australian Railways Union being those which were not the subject of a Federal dispute between the Union and the Victorian Railways Commissioners.

At the close of the year an award operative as from 1st January, 1925, was issued covering all grades of the Service coming within the jurisdiction of the Board, the principal increases provided in the award being from £10 to £15 per annum to Telegraphists and from £10 to £17 to Professional Officers in the grades of Engineering Assistant and Assistant Engineer, in addition to higher rates for a number of individual grades, while an entirely new classification was provided for Foremen, introducing an additional class with consequential increases from £30 to £55 per annum.

In addition, an award was issued prescribing that officers coming within the jurisdiction of the Board when called upon to perform the duties of a higher position should be paid an allowance to bring their salary up to the minimum of the higher position, subject to a maximum of £600 per annum unless a higher rate be sanctioned by the Commissioners.

In accordance with the amending Act passed in December, 1923, the Board has determined that for the purpose of any award to be made by it during the year 1926, the basic wage shall be the same as that prescribed in the interim award of 22nd December, 1925, of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration made in respect of the claim submitted by the Australian Railways Union against the Victorian Railways Commissioners and others, which means that for the first quarter a wage of 14s. 5d. per day, or 9d. per day in excess of that fixed for the year 1924, shall be paid subject to quarterly adjustments in accordance with the cost of living index figures as prescribed in such interim award.

(iv.) *Queensland*.—In connexion with the reconsideration of the basic wage, which was held in 1925, the Court of Industrial Arbitration at the close of December, 1924, appointed a Commission, consisting of Mr. J. T. Sutcliffe, of this Bureau (Chairman), with Professor Mills, of the University of Sydney, and Professor Brigden, of the University of Tasmania, to inquire into and report on the following matters:—(a) The productivity of Queensland year by year from 1913 to 1924, and the estimated productivity for 1925. (b) Real wages compared with productivity for the same periods. (c) To what extent is it practicable in adjusting wages to have regard to variations in productivity. (d) Whether an increase in wages would be likely to affect adversely the growth of any, and what, Queensland industries. (e) What would be the probable reactions of an increase in the basic wage. (f) Such other matters of an economic nature as in the opinion of the Commission, may be of assistance to the Court in determining the basic wage.

The Commission presented its Report on the 21st February, 1925, making recommendations to the Court which may be summarized as follows:—The chief guide to be followed in declaring a basic wage should be the capacity of industry to pay, which should be measured by variations in the value of production per head. This should be the principal guide, but the Court should also take into account variations in the cost of living, productive efficiency, unemployment, and rates of wages in other States.

The Commission also recommended a continuance of the practice of the Court in making departures from the basic wage so fixed, in the case of industries of more or less than average prosperity. Further recommendations had reference to the extension of piece-work and the establishment of a scheme of discrimination according to family needs.

The Full Bench of the Arbitration Court sat in April to fix the basic wage for the year, but before it had considered its finding, the President, Chief Justice McCawley, died suddenly, and the other members of the Court, on 8th May, 1925, decided to take no action to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission and found no justification for an increase in the basic wage, which remained at £4 per week.

The Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act of 1924 providing for the introduction of a general 44-hour week came into operation on 1st July, 1925.

On 28th September, 1925, assent was given to the Basic Wage Act of 1925 providing a basic wage of £4 5s. per week for males and £2 3s. per week for females. The Act will remain in force for twelve months after its passing, and until the coming into force of any declaration of the Court in variance of its provisions, after the expiration of such period of twelve months.

The most important action of the Legislature having industrial significance was the passing of the Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act of 1925, assented to on 26th October, 1925, providing for the abolition of the Court of Industrial Arbitration and the establishment of a Board of Trade and Arbitration in its stead, consisting of a President, who shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court, and two other persons. In addition to judicial functions, provision is made for the exercise by the Board of administrative functions, which include the following:—To administer the Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920; to collect and publish information and statistics of vital, social, and industrial matters, and on labour, employment, and unemployment in specific industries; to report upon the productivity of industries, the industrial efficiency of the community, the organization of the labour market, the better housing of the people, and the insurance of employees against loss or injury caused by unemployment, sickness, accident, or industrial diseases; and finally, to encourage and assist industrial and social welfare.

(v.) *South Australia*.—During the year 1925 three Industrial Boards were constituted, viz., the Government Railway Platelaying Board and the Government Running Locomotive Board in January, and the Government Hospitals, etc., Board in March.

The Board of Industry, appointed under the Industrial Code, 1920, which, amongst other matters, is charged with the fixation of the living wage, made a declaration on the 29th July, 1925, of 14s. 3d. per day as the living wage for adult males in the metropolitan area. This represented an increase of 7d. per day. The adult female living wage of 38s. per week, declared in October, 1924, was increased, on the 17th August, 1925, to 39s. 6d.

The following table shows the movement in the declared living wages for adult males and adult females since the appointment of the Board of Industry.

South Australia.—Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1921 to 1925.

Males.			Females.		
Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
15.7.21	3 19 6	Metropolitan Area	11.8.21	1 15 0	Metropolitan Area
11.4.22	3 17 6	"	22.10.24	1 18 0	"
19.10.23	3 18 6	"	17.8.25	1 19 6	"
30.4.24	4 2 0	"			
29.7.25	4 5 6	"			

The *Industrial Code Amendment Act* 1925, amending the Industrial Acts 1920 to 1924, was assented to on 6th January, 1926. It provides, *inter alia*, for the extension of the principal Act to clubs and their employees, for the alteration of the jurisdiction of Boards in certain circumstances, and limits the period of operation which may be specified in determinations to three years.

A determination will, however, continue in force, notwithstanding the expiry of the specified term, until a new determination has been made, unless it has been previously cancelled by the Minister, rescinded by the Court, or suspended by the Governor, as provided in the Act.

(vi.) *Western Australia*.—Assent was given on 31st December, 1925, to a most important measure, the *Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act 1925*, amending the *Industrial Arbitration Act 1912*. Many of its comprehensive provisions are new so far as Western Australia is concerned. Industrial Boards may be constituted, on the recommendation of the Court, for the making of an award in any dispute remitted by the Court, and for inquiry and report on any matters on which the Court desires information. Provision is also made for the appointment of Boards of Reference and Conciliation Committees. The President of the Court of Arbitration shall be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. The jurisdiction of the Court is considerably enlarged and it is given power to deal with and determine, *on its own motion*, all industrial matters and to prevent, settle and determine all industrial disputes, *irrespective of whether the parties thereto are registered unions or not*, if a cessation of work has occurred. The Court shall, of its own motion, before the 14th June, in each year, determine and declare a basic wage, operating from 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers. Notwithstanding the expiry of the term of an award it shall, subject to a variation ordered by the Court, continue in force until a new award has been made. Domestic servants employed in establishments having more than six boarders or lodgers are brought within the scope of the Act.

The *Workers' Compensation Act Amendment Act 1925*, assented to on 4th November, 1925, excludes from the operation of the 1912 Act persons employed under articles of agreement as "pearl fishers" and introduced into the State by permission of the Commonwealth Government, subject to the obligation of the employer to return such persons to the places whence they came on the cessation of their employment.

During the year 30 industrial agreements were declared "common rule" by the Court of Arbitration and are thereby given the force of awards.

(vii.) *Tasmania*.—One new Wages Board, the Sweep Promoters', was established during the year, and its first determination was issued on 21st December, 1925.

The constitution of the Cement Workers' Wages Board was varied on 1st December, 1925, extending its jurisdiction from the area of Maria Island only, to the whole State.

(viii.) *Commonwealth Court*.—Awards and variations of awards made during 1925 considerably outnumbered those made in the previous year, and at the close of the period 31 additional awards were in force. Several industries were for the first time regulated by awards of the Court, including printing industry employees, ironworkers, railway employees, and agricultural implement workers.

On 1st May, 1925, Deputy President Sir John Quick, at the request of the Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and the Australian Commonwealth Shipping Board, granted orders *nisi* calling upon the Federated Seamen's Union of Australasia to show cause why its registration should not be cancelled. On the 1st May and 5th May, 1925, applications were

lodged by the above parties to vary the awards made in favour of the Seamen's Union so as to determine them. These actions were the outcome of the alleged adoption by the Union of "job control" methods. The High Court decided on the 29th May, 1925, that the Court had jurisdiction to deal with these matters, and on 5th June, 1925, Mr. Deputy President Webb determined the awards and cancelled the registration of the Union.

(ix.) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator*.—In 1925 determinations were made for the first time by the Arbitrator for Storemen and Packers employed in Naval Stores, for the same class of worker employed at the Cockatoo Island Dockyard, and for Postal Overseers.

(x.) *Industrial Peace Acts 1920*.—The Special Tribunals appointed under the provisions of these Commonwealth Acts, made several awards in settlement of minor disputes at various collieries. There has been no general revision of wages and working conditions in the coal-mining industry since 1920.

(xi.) *Industrial Board—Territory for the seat of Government*.—This tribunal authorized by the *Industrial Board Ordinances 1922*, having power to fix rates of pay, hours and other conditions of employment in respect of workmen engaged upon Commonwealth Works in the Territory, made a new award on the 19th March, 1925, superseding the award made in the previous year. Subsequently, three variations of this award were made.

§ 2. Changes in Rates of Wage.

1. **General.**—(i.) *History of Collection*.—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout Australia dates from 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results of the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. Annual figures for subsequent years have been given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 15, while details for the year 1925 are furnished herein.

(ii.) *Definition of Change in Rate*.—For the purposes herein a change in rate of wage has been taken to mean an alteration in the weekly rates of remuneration of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of change are excluded. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the occupations or trades affected. A change may relate to the employees of a single employer, or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances, separate arrangements, some of which may not have affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course has been adopted to obviate the necessity for separately recording changes affecting a small number of workers.

(iii.) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding changes in rate of wage is obtained through the following channels:—(a) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars, and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iv.) *Collection of Data.*—On the occurrence of a change, forms prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* are issued to employers' associations and trade unions affected. In certain cases forms are also issued to individual employers. The particulars asked for in these forms relate to (a) the occupations of the workers affected; (b) the number of workers in each occupation; (c) the rates of wage paid before and after the change; (d) the locality affected; and (e) the date on which the change took effect. Information is also required regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, and the method by which the change was effected.

On receipt of the completed forms at this Bureau, the particulars are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases in which the information supplied is incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures are checked by reference to census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(v.) *Tabulation of Returns.*—Net change in wage is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has generally been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received an increase or decrease equal to the change in the minimum rate of wage. It should be noted, moreover, that there is overstatement as regards "persons affected," since in the quarterly adjustments of wages the same persons figure on four occasions. The difficulty of eliminating this factor has, however, been found too great to justify the labour involved. A further complication is introduced by the overlapping of Commonwealth and State awards.

The computations (amount of change per week) do not relate to the actual change in earnings per week, but to the change in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during the whole of that week. The aggregate effect per annum cannot therefore be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. Since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid per annum can be made until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

2. **Effect of Changes in 1925.**—During the year 1925 the decreases in rates of wage recorded were very much less than in 1924. The following table shows the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in each State during the year :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Effect in each State, 1925.

State.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Week.
New South Wales	493,080	41,751	21,043	971	514,123	40,780	s. d. 1 7
Victoria ..	271,642	27,146	71,481	7,178	343,123	19,968	1 2
Queensland ..	180,940	44,126	3,655	151	184,595	43,975	4 9
South Australia ..	84,334	11,530	29,387	1,837	113,721	9,693	1 8
Western Australia	36,276	3,398	3,876	199	40,152	3,199	1 7
Tasmania ..	10,604	675	7,962	382	18,566	292	0 4
N. Territory	16	..	10	9	26	9(a)	6 11 (a)
Federal Capital Territory ..	243	133	..	..	243	133	10 11
Common to all States ..	46,960	1,461	700	66	47,660	1,395	0 7
Total ..	1,124,095	130,220	138,114	10,793	1,262,209	119,427	1 11

(a) Decrease.

The changes in wages include all those which have occurred through the operations of wage tribunals, or as the result of direct negotiations between employers and employees. Many workers in all States come under the jurisdiction of awards made by the Federal Arbitration Court. The principle of quarterly adjustments adopted by that Court led to variations in all States during the year.

3. **Effect of Changes, Australia, 1921 to 1925.**—The following table gives separate particulars of the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in Australia during the years 1921 to 1925 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect in Australia, 1921 to 1925.

Year.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Head per Week.
1921 ..	605,295	205,086	126,970	19,428	732,265	185,658	s. d. 5 1
1922 ..	156,017	22,412	472,099	92,974	628,116	70,562a	2 3a
1923 ..	820,856	125,379	169,996	21,361	990,852	104,018	3 0
1924 ..	337,823	85,616	509,832	44,250	847,655	41,366	1 0
1925 ..	1,124,095	130,220a	138,114	10,793	1,262,209	119,427	1 11

(a) Decrease.

4. **Changes in each State, 1921 to 1925.**—The following table gives particulars relating to changes in rates of wage recorded during the years specified. The net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in 1 (v.) *ante* :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect of Changes, States, etc., 1921 to 1925.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	^a All States.	Aust.
Persons Affected	{ 1921 272,782 1922 363,909 1923 519,440 1924 196,066 1925 514,123	{ 238,084 90,172 276,094 338,761 343,123	{ 115,722 78,791 30,051 52,975 134,595	{ 44,696 35,722 63,209 111,261 113,721	{ 22,695 18,547 32,057 40,598 40,152	{ 14,783 16,038 25,918 26,144 18,566	{ 71 35 36	{ .. 337 1,002 30 243	{ 23,503 24,600 43,010 81,785 47,660	{ 732,265 628,116 990,852 847,655 1,262,209
Net increase per week	{ £ 38,371 £ 642,930 £ 53,868 £ 7,860 £ 40,780	{ £ 77,425 £ 66,625 £ 36,934 £ 7,312 £ 19,968	{ £ 30,790 £ 614,836 £ 62,177 £ 13,093 £ 43,975	{ £ 13,409 £ 62,687 £ 9,784 £ 7,835 £ 9,693	{ £ 11,395 £ 6,370 £ 61,589 £ 669 £ 1,879	{ £ 6,370 £ 61,701 £ 1,755 £ 1,335 £ 293	{ £ £ 20 £ 15 £ 69	{ £ .. £ 656 £ 298 £ 1 £ 133	{ £ 7,898 £ 6138 £ 3,645 £ 1,136 £ 1,395	{ £ 185,658 £ 670,562 £ 104,018 £ 41,366 £ 119,427
Average Increase per head per week	{ s. d. 2 10 1922 62 4 1923 2 9 1924 0 10 1925 1 7	{ s. d. 6 6 61 6 2 8 0 5 1 2	{ s. d. 5 4 63 9 61 5 5 3 4 9	{ s. d. 6 0 61 6 3 11 1 5 1 8	{ s. d. 10 1 61 9 60 1 0 11 1 7	{ s. d. 8 7 62 1 1 4 1 0 0 4	{ s. d. 65 8 8 7 66 11	{ s. d. .. 63 4 5 11 0 8 10 11	{ s. d. 6 9 60 1 1 9 0 3 0 7	{ s. d. 5 1 62 3 3 0 1 0 1 11

^a Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.
 b Decrease.

Note.—See sub-section v. on page 59.

The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, mainly on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

The large increase in 1924 in this respect is entirely due to changes in the basic wage which took place in the States of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the effect in each State being shown by the table.

5. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1925.**—The following table shows the effect of changes in rates of wage during 1925 in each State, classified according to the industrial groups adopted. Particulars of changes in rates of wage in the industrial groups during 1913 and subsequent years to 1924 have been published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 15.

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, 1925.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engi- neering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- facturing.	VII. Build- ing.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscel- laneous. ^a	All Groups.
New South Wales—															
Persons Affected	48,589	61,541	30,161	23,926	7,030	51,118	42,558	14,506	70,834	4,624	16,949	6,708	22,849	112,685	514,123
Increase per week	£ 3,249	4,638	2,248	721	868	4,305	3,168	1,853	5,584	468	1,362	1,128	1,752	9,436	40,780
Victoria—															
Persons Affected	25,338	32,114	14,421	1,800	4,389	41,426	49,142	5,400	66,241	14,500	4,047	12,600	5,270	66,435	343,123
Increase per week	£ 3,024	1,500	636	(b)50	(b)757	2,584	1,807	306	4,151	1,569	409	1,248	963	2,578	19,968
Queensland—															
Persons Affected	3,187	9,851	15,763	7,658	2,775	4,735	10,376	7,142	29,424	3,804	7,394	29,197	2,877	50,412	184,595
Increase per week	£ 797	2,492	4,091	668	631	892	2,594	1,786	7,143	929	1,859	7,924	568	11,601	43,975
South Australia—															
Persons Affected	3,656	14,710	6,120	5,146	1,600	15,953	17,639	625	10,502	2,510	7,741	6,090	5,771	15,658	113,721
Increase per week	£ 149	818	426	23	186	407	2,467	97	1,012	236	619	275	791	2,187	9,693
Western Australia—															
Persons Affected	13,150	2,755	1,376	1,222	402	1,763	..	..	9,466	761	2,806	900	660	4,891	40,152
Increase per week	£ 666	98	168	96	192	217	..	..	291	153	198	2	165	953	3,199
Tasmania—															
Persons Affected	1,800	2,663	745	450	28	697	1,626	3,700	2,269	1,050	1,704	..	..	1,834	18,566
Increase per week	£ 20	(b)65	49	(b)14	8	2	(b)1	66	15	80	107	..	..	28	292
Northern Territory—															
Persons Affected	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	26
Increase per week	£ ..	..	(b)9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)9
Federal Capital Territory—															
Persons Affected	..	35	..	..	..	..	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Increase per week	£ ..	19	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
All States (c)—															
Persons Affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,644	..	..	11,016	47,660
Increase per week	£ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,102	..	..	293	1,395
Total Australia—															
Persons Affected	95,720	123,669	68,596	40,202	16,224	115,692	121,549	31,373	188,752	27,249	77,285	55,495	37,472	262,931	1,262,209
Increase per week	£ 7,905	9,500	7,006	1,444	1,128	8,407	10,149	4,108	18,196	3,435	5,656	10,577	4,239	27,074	119,427

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.

(a) Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others. (b) Decrease.
(c) Changes recorded in these columns are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of decrease per week in each State were not ascertainable.

6. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1923 to 1925.**—(i.) *All Employees.*—The following table shows the number of work-people affected, and the total increase in wages per week in industrial groups during the three years 1923-25 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, Australia, 1923 to 1925.

Industrial Group.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.
		£		£		£
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc...	60,724	6,209	62,728	(a)2,506	95,720	7,905
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	102,475	12,258	79,067	(a)2,270	123,669	9,500
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	72,851	3,594	43,685	2,713	68,596	7,609
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	19,593	(a)833	55,155	4,103	40,202	1,444
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	10,445	1,021	8,803	4,246	16,224	1,128
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	82,785	9,144	78,843	(a)1,881	115,692	8,407
VII. Building ..	79,685	13,034	66,596	7,806	121,549	10,149
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. ..	18,223	828	12,100	580	31,373	4,108
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	155,830	11,990	86,061	6,544	188,752	18,196
X. Other Land Transport ..	23,510	227	43,343	1,555	27,249	3,435
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	79,466	6,873	94,110	(a)5,350	77,285	5,656
XII. Pastoral, etc. ..	24,720	9,647	13,989	4,749	55,495	10,577
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	21,724	3,117	7,607	1,834	37,472	4,239
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	238,821	26,399	194,668	19,243	262,931	27,074
All Groups ..	990,852	104,018	847,655	41,866	1,262,209	119,427

(a) Decrease. Note.—See paragraph (v.), page 59.

During the year 1925 the combined effect of the variations in rates of wage, which include both increases and decreases, was a net increase in all the groups.

(ii.) *Female Employees, 1925.*—The next table shows the number of female employees affected, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1925. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1924 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 15 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Female Occupations in Industrial Groups, 1925.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.											
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
New South Wales—												
Persons Affected	60	565	10,300	19,800	3,200	5,983	..	..	1,800	13	30,055	84,823
Increase per week	£ 3	19	395	530	125	247	..	..	87	577	1,317	3,300
Victoria—												
Persons Affected	..	..	4,100	1,600	125	3,028	726	..	6,300	3,570	1,599	21,048
Increase per week	£ ..	..	104	(a)40	5	201	54	..	624	585	(a)13	1,520
Queensland—												
Persons Affected	£ ..	..	2,259	5,596	556	362	1,378	..	..	..	..	..
Increase per week	£ ..	..	234	245	56	29	138	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia—												
Persons Affected	£ ..	..	905	4,580	600	498	..	..	2,700	4,231	1,870	15,384
Increase per week	£ ..	..	46	..	36	13	..	..	83	571	196	945
Western Australia—												
Persons Affected	£ ..	..	..	1,160	50	172	75	..	450	290	1,334	3,501
Increase per week	£ ..	..	..	87	13	14	8	..	1	65	244	432
Tasmania—												
Persons Affected	£ ..	..	300	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	718
Increase per week	£ ..	..	8	(a)9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Common to all States—												
Persons Affected	£ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	6,386	6,806
Increase per week	£ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	170	182
Australia—												
Persons Affected	£ 60	565	17,864	33,086	4,531	10,043	2,179	420	11,250	22,127	51,779	153,904
Increase per week	£ 3	19	787	813	235	504	200	12	795	1,913	3,180	8,461

(a) Decrease.

7. **Changes according to Sex of Employees, 1921 to 1925.**—The next table gives particulars of changes in rates of wage for male and female workers separately for the years 1920 to 1924 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Male and Female Employees, 1921 to 1925.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	All States. (a)	AUST.
MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1921 ..	219,813	185,895	90,918	37,062	19,988	13,484	..	..	21,710	588,870
1922 ..	322,813	85,005	64,473	34,085	18,248	14,473	..	337	24,600	564,034
1923 ..	465,446	256,666	27,421	60,967	31,507	24,931	71	1,002	42,830	910,841
1924 ..	181,779	295,591	38,271	95,743	37,185	24,100	35	30	76,994	749,728
1925 ..	429,300	322,075	162,971	98,337	36,651	17,848	26	243	40,854	1,108,305

NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ..	26,735	68,087	26,649	12,079	10,737	6,119	..	..	6,891	157,297
1922 ..	640,245	66,943	613,965	62,626	61,640	61,818	..	656	6138	667,431
1923 ..	50,954	33,902	62,290	9,270	6123	1,893	620	298	3,654	97,538
1924 ..	6,947	2,600	11,869	7,010	1,457	1,086	15	1	356	31,341
1925 ..	37,480	18,448	41,893	8,748	2,767	293	69	133	1,213	110,966

AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1921 ..	2 5	7 4	5 10	66 6	10 9	9 1	..	..	6 4	5 4
1922 ..	62 6	61 8	64 4	1 6	61 10	62 6	..	63 4	60 1	62 5
1923 ..	2 2	2 8	1 8	3 1	60 1	1 6	65 8	5 11	1 9	2 2
1924 ..	0 9	0 2	6 2	1 6	0 9	0 11	8 7	0 8	0 1	0 10
1925 ..	1 9	1 2	5 2	1 10	1 6	0 4	66 11	10 11	0 7	2 0

FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

1921 ..	52,969	52,189	24,804	7,634	2,707	1,299	..	..	1,793	143,395
1922 ..	41,096	5,167	14,318	1,637	299	1,565	..	..	..	64,082
1923 ..	53,994	19,428	2,630	2,242	550	987	..	..	180	80,011
1924 ..	14,287	43,170	14,704	15,518	3,413	2,044	..	..	4,791	97,927
1925 ..	84,823	21,048	21,624	15,384	3,501	718	..	..	6,806	153,904

NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ..	11,636	9,338	4,141	1,330	658	251	..	..	1,007	28,361
1922 ..	62,685	318	6871	661	51	117	..	..	..	63,131
1923 ..	2,914	3,032	113	514	54	6138	..	..	69	6,480
1924 ..	913	4,712	1,124	825	422	249	..	..	780	10,025
1925 ..	3,300	1,520	2,082	945	432	..	..	..	182	8,461

AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

1921 ..	4 5	3 7	3 4	3 6	4 10	3 10	..	..	11 3	3 11
1922 ..	61 4	1 3	61 4	60 9	3 5	1 6	..	..	..	61 0
1923 ..	1 1	3 2	60 10	4 7	2 0	0 3	..	..	1 0	1 8
1924 ..	1 3	2 2	2 11	1 1	2 6	2 5	..	..	3 3	2 1
1925 ..	0 9	1 5	1 11	1 3	2 6	..	0 6	..	..	1 1

(a) Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

(b) Decrease.

Note.—See paragraph (v.) on page 59.

8. **Methods by which changes were Effected, 1925.**—(i.) *States.*—The following table shows the methods by which changes were effected in 1925. For information for the years 1913 to 1924 see Labour Reports, Nos. 5 to 15 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which effected—States, 1925.

METHODS.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.		AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.		ALL CHANGES.	
	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Work- people Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
		£		£		£
New South Wales—						
By direct negotiation ..	1,504	904	109	105	1,613	1,009
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	23,083	1,918	..	..	23,083	1,918
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	183,130	9,900	..	..	183,130	9,900
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	16,340	2,255	..	..	16,340	2,255
By award under State Act ..	289,506	25,667	..	..	289,506	25,667
By agreement registered under State Act ..	451	31	..	..	451	31
Total ..	514,014	40,675	109	105	514,123	40,780
Victoria—						
By direct negotiation ..	1,308	(a)200	..	..	1,308	(a)200
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	53	11	..	..	53	11
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	240,116	15,887	15	5	240,131	15,892
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	40,342	1,771	..	..	40,342	1,771
By determination under State Act ..	41,384	3,999	..	..	41,384	3,999
By agreement registered under State Act ..	19,905	(a)1,525	..	..	19,905	(a)1,525
Total ..	343,108	19,943	15	5	343,123	19,948
Queensland—						
By direct negotiation ..	60	9	..	..	60	9
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	30	21	..	..	30	21
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	5,212	73	..	..	5,212	73
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	178	29	..	..	178	29
By award under State Act ..	177,100	43,094	..	..	177,100	43,094
By agreement registered under State Act ..	2,015	749	..	..	2,015	749
Total ..	184,595	43,975	..	..	184,595	43,975
South Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	517	165	..	..	517	165
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	106	2	..	..	106	2
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	69,606	1,438	..	..	69,606	1,438
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	5,476	440	..	..	5,476	440
By award or determination under State Act ..	36,639	7,352	..	..	36,639	7,352
By agreement registered under State Act ..	1,377	296	..	..	1,377	296
Total ..	113,721	9,693	..	..	113,721	9,693

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which effected—States, 1925—*continued.*

METHODS.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.		AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.		ALL CHANGES.	
	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Work- people Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
		£		£		£
Western Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	11,577	878	..	..	11,577	878
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	18	5	..	..	18	5
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	19,739	987	..	..	19,739	987
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	170	36	..	..	170	36
By award under State Act (b) ..	2,755	98	..	..	2,755	98
By agreement registered under State Act ..	5,893	1,195	..	..	5,893	1,195
Total ..	40,152	3,199	..	..	40,152	3,199
Tasmania—						
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	11	2	..	..	11	2
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	16,520	143	..	..	16,520	143
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	1,433	38	..	..	1,433	38
By determination under State Act ..	602	112	..	..	602	112
Total ..	18,566	295	..	..	18,566	295
Northern Territory—						
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	16	0	..	..	16	0
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	10	9	..	..	10	9
Total ..	26	9	..	..	26	9
Federal Capital Territory—						
By direct negotiation ..	35	19	..	..	35	19
By award of Court under Commonwealth Act ..	208	114	..	..	208	114
	243	133	..	..	243	133
All States—						
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	46,760	1,449	..	..	46,760	1,449
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	900	(a)54	..	..	900	(a)54
Total ..	47,660	1,395	..	..	47,660	1,395
Australia—						
By direct negotiation ..	15,001	1,775	109	105	15,110	1,880
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	23,317	1,959	..	..	23,317	1,959
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act ..	581,201	29,991	15	5	581,306	29,996
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	64,849	4,524	..	..	64,849	4,524
By award or determination under State Acts ..	547,986	80,322	..	..	547,986	80,322
By agreement registered under State Acts ..	29,641	746	..	..	29,641	746
Total ..	1,262,085	119,317	124	110	1,262,209	119,427

(a) Decrease. (b) An Industrial Agreement which has been made a Common Rule is classified in this table as an award of the Court of Arbitration. *Note.*—See sub-section (v.) page 59.

§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. **General.**—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable in all classified occupations. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year.‡

* The classification of industries adopted is shown on page 3.

† The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

‡ The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland ..	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia ..	24	71	46	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia ..	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
Australia ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female)* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4). The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-25.—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial

* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow :—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	III. Food. Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing. Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria ..	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland ..	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia ..	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania ..	1	18	2	8	..
Australia	61	731	118	290	307

groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1925, for a full week's work, in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000) :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1925.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a)Aus- tralia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
30th June, 1919	68 9	67 5	71 6	66 9	77 2	62 9	68 7
31st December, 1919	76 9	72 0	78 7	70 5	77 8	69 0	74 11
30th June, 1920	82 9	77 5	86 10	73 4	81 0	74 2	80 7
31st December, 1920	94 0	86 1	91 6	82 8	89 9	85 9	89 10
30th June, 1921	95 3	92 0	96 5	85 8	93 6	88 3	93 3
31st December, 1921	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
30th June, 1922	93 8	91 5	94 0	87 6	93 6	88 7	92 4
31st December, 1922	91 6	91 4	93 9	87 5	93 3	88 3	91 6
30th June, 1923	91 10	91 1	93 9	87 5	93 3	88 3	91 6
31st December, 1923	94 6	95 7	94 2	90 9	94 2	92 4	94 4
30th June, 1924	94 0	95 7	94 8	91 1	93 9	92 7	94 3
31st December, 1924	93 6	95 5	95 9	91 10	94 8	92 6	94 3
31st March, 1925	93 8	95 3	95 10	92 0	95 0	92 9	94 4
30th June, 1925	93 11	95 6	95 10	92 6	96 3	92 11	94 8
30th September, 1925	94 11	96 1	99 0	94 1	96 10	93 1	95 10
31st December, 1925	96 0	97 2	99 11	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9

INDEX-NUMBERS.

	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
30th June, 1919	1,342	1,316	1,396	1,302	1,388	1,225	1,358
31st December, 1919	1,498	1,404	1,534	1,373	1,516	1,346	1,462
30th June, 1920	1,615	1,510	1,694	1,432	1,581	1,447	1,572
31st December, 1920	1,835	1,679	1,785	1,613	1,751	1,674	1,752
30th June, 1921	1,858	1,796	1,881	1,672	1,824	1,722	1,820
31st December, 1921	1,869	1,826	1,886	1,745	1,853	1,738	1,844
30th June, 1922	1,828	1,784	1,835	1,706	1,824	1,728	1,801
31st December, 1922	1,785	1,783	1,830	1,708	1,829	1,726	1,785
30th June, 1923	1,791	1,778	1,829	1,705	1,820	1,723	1,785
31st December, 1923	1,844	1,865	1,837	1,770	1,838	1,802	1,840
30th June, 1924	1,835	1,870	1,847	1,778	1,829	1,807	1,840
31st December, 1924	1,824	1,862	1,868	1,791	1,847	1,805	1,839
31st March, 1925	1,827	1,858	1,869	1,795	1,853	1,809	1,840
30th June, 1925	1,832	1,864	1,870	1,804	1,877	1,812	1,846
30th September, 1925	1,853	1,874	1,931	1,835	1,889	1,817	1,869
31st December, 1925	1,873	1,897	1,950	1,841	1,893	1,823	1,887

(a) Weighted average.

The table shows that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th June, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for Australia. At the 31st December, 1925, the Australian average was exceeded by Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia.

During the year 1925 the trend of nominal wages showed a progressively upward tendency in all States, with the sole exception of Victoria, where the weighted average nominal weekly rate at 31st March, 1925, showed a slight decrease as compared with the rate at 31st December, 1924. Subsequently, however, wages in Victoria rose steadily.

3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-25.—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1920 to 1925.

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group,
30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1925.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engineer- ing, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
30th June, 1921 ..	97 8	97 11	92 7	91 2	102 0	93 8	101 4	105 8	97 8	90 10	95 3	88 0	82 1	89 3	93 3
31st December, 1921 ..	98 2	98 2	93 10	93 3	104 7	95 0	102 5	105 4	97 5	90 2	101 8	89 0	84 2	91 1	94 6
30th June, 1922 ..	96 7	95 6	92 10	92 6	103 7	92 5	102 2	103 7	95 10	89 7	99 9	83 11	83 5	89 8	92 4
31st December, 1922 ..	95 4	93 10	91 10	91 1	102 9	91 11	100 5	103 8	93 4	88 5	99 9	83 11	82 4	88 8	91 6
30th June, 1923 ..	95 7	94 4	91 10	91 2	102 10	92 0	100 10	103 7	94 0	87 3	98 10	83 11	82 7	88 5	91 6
31st December, 1923 ..	99 2	97 4	94 2	93 11	104 5	96 2	103 8	104 5	97 8	92 6	102 4	85 8	84 6	92 3	94 4
30th June, 1924 ..	99 9	97 9	94 0	94 2	107 4	95 3	104 3	103 11	96 5	90 0	98 11	85 11	85 9	92 6	94 3
31st December, 1924 ..	99 7	97 5	94 0	93 0	108 3	95 6	105 6	104 2	96 11	89 4	97 10	85 10	86 0	92 2	94 3
31st March, 1925 ..	100 0	97 6	94 5	92 7	107 9	95 9	105 7	104 0	97 0	89 8	98 3	85 11	86 3	92 1	94 4
30th June, 1925 ..	99 7	97 9	94 8	92 7	107 9	96 3	106 3	104 11	98 4	90 2	99 2	85 11	86 6	92 4	94 8
30th September, 1925 ..	100 9	99 6	95 8	93 0	108 2	97 5	107 10	105 2	99 6	92 6	103 0	86 4	88 9	93 9	95 10
31st December, 1925 ..	101 2	100 4	96 6	93 2	109 6	98 2	108 5	108 7	100 6	93 3	104 8	87 4	89 1	93 11	96 9
INDEX-NUMBERS.															
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
30th June, 1921 ..	1,906	1,911	1,806	1,779	1,989	1,828	1,978	2,061	1,906	1,772	1,858	1,717	1,602	1,742	1,820
31st December, 1921 ..	1,916	1,915	1,832	1,819	2,040	1,854	1,999	2,056	1,901	1,760	1,984	1,736	1,642	1,778	1,844
30th June, 1922 ..	1,884	1,863	1,812	1,805	2,022	1,804	1,994	2,021	1,869	1,748	1,946	1,638	1,628	1,750	1,801
31st December, 1922 ..	1,860	1,832	1,792	1,777	2,004	1,793	1,960	2,022	1,821	1,725	1,947	1,637	1,606	1,730	1,785
30th June, 1923 ..	1,864	1,841	1,792	1,778	2,006	1,794	1,968	2,022	1,834	1,702	1,928	1,637	1,611	1,724	1,785
31st December, 1923 ..	1,935	1,900	1,837	1,833	2,037	1,876	2,023	2,037	1,906	1,806	1,997	1,671	1,648	1,800	1,840
30th June, 1924 ..	1,946	1,908	1,833	1,837	2,044	1,859	2,035	2,028	1,881	1,756	1,931	1,677	1,674	1,804	1,840
31st December, 1924 ..	1,943	1,901	1,835	1,815	2,113	1,863	2,058	2,033	1,892	1,744	1,908	1,675	1,678	1,798	1,839
31st March, 1925 ..	1,951	1,902	1,842	1,807	2,102	1,868	2,060	2,030	1,892	1,750	1,917	1,676	1,682	1,797	1,840
30th June, 1925 ..	1,944	1,907	1,847	1,807	2,102	1,877	2,074	2,047	1,918	1,759	1,935	1,676	1,688	1,801	1,846
30th September, 1925 ..	1,965	1,941	1,867	1,814	2,110	1,901	2,104	2,052	1,941	1,804	2,010	1,685	1,732	1,828	1,869
31st December, 1925 ..	1,973	1,957	1,883	1,817	2,137	1,915	2,115	2,119	1,962	1,820	2,043	1,704	1,738	1,833	1,887

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

(b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(c) Weighted average.

The rate of increase since June, 1914, in the weighted average weekly wage was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 115.5 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XIII. (Domestic, etc.) 89.3 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport) 82.5 per cent. The smallest increase occurred in Group VII. (Building) 65.9 per cent. In seven of the groups the increase was more, and in seven groups less than the increase in the weighted average for all groups. During 1925 increases in average wages occurred in all industrial groups, the greatest being 7.1 per cent. in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.), followed by 4.4 per cent. in Group X. (Other Land Transport), 4.2 per cent. in Group VIII. (Mining), and 3.7 per cent. in Group IX. (Railways, etc.). The percentage increase during the year was least in Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 0.1 per cent. The weighted average wage for all groups combined increased by 2.6 per cent.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1925.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail prices index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1925. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1925.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. ^a
No. of Occupations Included.	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
30th June, 1921	48 6	46 2	49 10	43 7	54 11	46 9	47 7
31st December, 1921 ..	49 0	47 10	50 3	45 2	56 4	47 6	48 8
30th June, 1922	48 4	47 10	48 2	44 6	56 4	47 6	48 1
31st December, 1922 ..	47 8	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 11
30th June, 1923	47 6	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 10
31st December, 1923 ..	49 3	49 5	50 5	46 4	56 4	48 6	49 6
30th June, 1924	49 3	50 2	51 3	46 9	56 8	50 7	50 0
31st December, 1924 ..	49 1	49 7	50 10	46 6	56 11	50 3	49 7
31st March, 1925	49 0	49 7	50 8	47 3	56 11	50 1	49 7
30th June, 1925	49 0	49 9	50 8	47 5	57 2	50 1	49 8
30th September, 1925 ..	49 6	49 11	51 7	48 4	57 6	50 1	50 2
31st December, 1925 ..	49 8	50 8	51 9	48 10	57 6	50 2	50 7

INDEX-NUMBERS.

	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th June, 1914	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
30th June, 1921	1,784	1,700	1,835	1,605	2,022	1,721	1,751
31st December, 1921 ..	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
30th June, 1922	1,778	1,760	1,771	1,639	2,073	1,749	1,770
31st December, 1922 ..	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
30th June, 1923	1,747	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,760
31st December, 1923 ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
30th June, 1924	1,813	1,845	1,886	1,721	2,085	1,863	1,839
31st December, 1924 ..	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,004	1,850	1,826
31st March, 1925	1,803	1,825	1,865	1,738	2,004	1,843	1,826
30th June, 1925	1,803	1,830	1,865	1,745	2,104	1,844	1,829
30th September, 1925 ..	1,821	1,837	1,898	1,779	2,116	1,844	1,845
31st December, 1925 ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,796	2,116	1,845	1,861

^a Weighted Average.

The general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers as given for Australia was comparatively small until 1916, when the average wage increased rapidly, the increase in 1920 being the largest recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. Reductions were recorded in female wages during 1922, but the decrease over the whole of Australia was relatively much less than in the case of males. There was an increase in each State during 1923 with the exception of Western Australia where the wage remained stationary. The upward tendency was continued during 1924 with increases in all States with the exception of New South Wales. During 1925 the Australian average rose from 49s. 7d. to 50s. 7d., each State, with the exception of Tasmania, registering increases. The advance during the whole period under review was 86.1 per cent., as compared with 74.9 per cent. for adult males. Practically the whole of this increase in the female wage has taken place since the beginning of 1916.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-25.—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1921 to 1925, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1925.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manu- facturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ^a	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups. ^b
RATES OF WAGE.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
30th June, 1921	43 0	47 7	46 10	47 10	48 5	47 7
31st December, 1921 ..	43 9	48 7	48 0	48 6	50 0	48 8
30th June, 1922	43 10	48 1	47 5	48 1	49 2	48 1
31st December, 1922 ..	43 3	47 10	47 4	48 3	48 9	47 11
30th June, 1923	43 2	47 8	47 3	48 5	48 9	47 10
31st December, 1923 ..	44 1	50 1	48 10	49 5	49 6	49 6
30th June, 1924	44 11	50 1	49 5	49 6	51 3	50 0
31st December, 1924 ..	45 2	49 7	49 6	49 7	50 7	49 7
31st March, 1925	45 1	49 6	49 4	49 8	50 11	49 7
30th June, 1925	45 2	49 6	49 5	49 10	51 2	49 8
30th September, 1925 ..	45 4	49 7	50 0	50 8	52 0	50 2
31st December, 1925 ..	45 8	50 1	51 2	51 0	52 0	50 7
INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th June, 1914	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
30th June, 1921	1,584	1,752	1,725	1,761	1,783	1,751
31st December, 1921 ..	1,609	1,789	1,766	1,787	1,841	1,790
30th June, 1922	1,612	1,770	1,746	1,770	1,810	1,770
31st December, 1922 ..	1,593	1,762	1,741	1,777	1,794	1,763
30th June, 1923	1,588	1,755	1,739	1,783	1,795	1,760
31st December, 1923 ..	1,622	1,842	1,799	1,819	1,821	1,821
30th June, 1924	1,654	1,845	1,817	1,823	1,885	1,839
31st December, 1924 ..	1,661	1,826	1,821	1,824	1,862	1,826
31st March, 1925	1,658	1,821	1,815	1,829	1,873	1,826
30th June, 1925	1,662	1,821	1,817	1,834	1,882	1,829
30th September, 1925 ..	1,668	1,824	1,841	1,865	1,914	1,845
31st December, 1925 ..	1,682	1,844	1,884	1,877	1,914	1,861

^a Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

^b Weighted Average.

The greatest increase since June, 1914, occurred in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 103.1 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 102.4 per cent.; I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 90.1 per cent.; XIV. (Miscellaneous), 72.4 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 64.1 per cent. The increase for all groups combined over the period has been 86.1 per cent.

Average wages in each industrial group increased during the year 1925, the largest increase being 3.5 per cent. in Groups I., II., V. and VI. followed in the order named by Groups XIII. 2.9 per cent., XIV. 2.8 per cent., III. 1.3 per cent., and IV. 1.0 per cent. The weighted average for all groups increased by 1.9 per cent.

6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1925.—

(i.) *General.* The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii.) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1925 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1925.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars. ^a	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	101/4	103/6	101/11	99/-	96/4	101/5	101/2
	Working Hours	45.94	46.23	44.03	45.64	47.87	45.60	45.98
	Hourly Wage	2/2½	2/2½	2/3½	2/2	2/0½	2/2½	2/2½
II. Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	100/9	100/5	98/9	99/9	100/5	101/5	100/4
	Working Hours	47.91	47.92	44.00	48.00	47.40	48.00	47.50
	Hourly Wage	2/1½	2/1½	2/3	2/1	2/1½	2/1½	2/1½
III. Food, Drink, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	95/3	97/5	97/11	97/6	94/11	92/8	96/6
	Working Hours	47.03	47.11	44.00	46.36	46.20	47.94	46.40
	Hourly Wage	2/0½	2/0½	2/2½	2/1½	2/0½	1/11½	2/1
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	91/11	92/1	97/7	97/8	98/7	90/5	93/2
	Working Hours	46.14	45.76	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	45.56
	Hourly Wage	2/-	2/0½	2/2½	2/2½	2/3	1/11½	2/0½
V. Books, Printing, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	107/2	111/4	107/4	110/7	119/8	107/9	109/6
	Working Hours	44.24	45.24	44.00	47.53	43.00	45.65	44.79
	Hourly Wage	2/5	2/5½	2/5½	2/4	2/9½	2/4½	2/5½
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	Weekly Wage	98/4	97/2	98/1	100/11	99/-	95/8	98/2
	Working Hours	47.02	47.48	44.42	47.73	47.60	47.40	47.06
	Hourly Wage	2/1	2/0½	2/2½	2/1½	2/1	2/0½	2/1
VII. Building ..	Weekly Wage	107/4	108/11	114/9	108/10	101/9	103/9	108/5
	Working Hours	44.85	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.53	44.15	44.37
	Hourly Wage	2/4½	2/5½	2/7½	2/5½	2/3½	2/4½	2/5½
VIII. Mining ^b ..	Weekly Wage	109/6	109/6	116/-	71/5	108/9	101/-	108/7
	Working Hours	43.83	45.12	43.03	43.79	43.87	45.42	44.04
	Hourly Wage	2/6	2/5	2/8½	1/7½	2/5½	2/2½	2/5½
IX. Rail and Tram Services	Weekly Wage	99/2	103/2	102/3	99/10	97/1	95/5	100/6
	Working Hours	48.00	47.49	44.00	48.38	45.95	48.00	47.74
	Hourly Wage	2/0½	2/2	2/4	2/0½	2/1½	1/11½	2/1½
X. Other Land Transport. ..	Weekly Wage	92/11	92/10	96/-	92/2	92/8	96/2	93/3
	Working Hours	48.43	48.22	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	47.76
	Hourly Wage	1/11	1/11	2/2½	1/11	1/11½	2/-	1/11½
XI. Shipping, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	102/7	107/3	105/1	106/11	104/3	106/2	104/8
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	85/6	84/5	95/1	84/11	88/8	88/11	87/4
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	89/8	89/7	88/-	91/3	92/-	66/4	89/1
	Working Hours	48.00	48.43	44.00	48.00	48.00	54.00	47.77
	Hourly Wage	1/10½	1/10½	2/-	1/10½	1/11	1/2½	1/10½
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Weekly Wage	92/9	96/5	96/3	92/3	90/-	88/7	93/11
	Working Hours	47.80	47.81	44.00	47.78	47.61	48.56	47.34
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	2/0½	2/2½	1/11½	1/10½	1/10	1/11½
All Groups	Weekly Wage	96/-	97/2	99/11	94/4	97/-	93/5	96/9
All Groups excepting XI. and XII.	Weekly Wage	98/4	99/8	101/6	96/3	98/4	94/9	98/10
	Working Hours	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	Hourly Wage	2/1½	2/1½	2/3½	2/0½	2/1½	2/-	2/1½

^a Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage, respectively.
^b Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. ^c Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 89s. 1d. per month.
^d Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

(iii.) *Adult Females*.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1925 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1925.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars. ^a	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
III. Food, Drink, &c. .. {	Weekly Wage	44/8	47/-	43/7	44/3	45/-	48/6	45/8
	Working Hours	46.50	48.00	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	47.04
	Hourly Wage	-/11½	-/11½	1/-	-/11	1/0½	1/0½	-/11½
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c. .. {	Weekly Wage	49/11	49/8	50/10	51/5	52/5	48/3	50/1
	Working Hours	45.00	45.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.11	44.78
	Hourly Wage	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/2	1/2½	1/0½	1/1½
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing {	Weekly Wage	49/2	53/5	47/-	50/1	..	53/-	51/2
	Working Hours	46.30	46.97	44.00	47.50	..	48.00	46.57
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	1/1½	1/0½	1/0½	..	1/1½	1/1½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c. .. {	Weekly Wage ^b	48/8	50/11	49/2	49/3	62/11	53/11	51/-
	Working Hours	47.08	47.89	44.00	48.00	47.20	54.00	47.02
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	1/0½	1/1½	1/0½	1/2	1/-	1/1
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, &c. {	Weekly Wage	51/1	53/-	58/6	44/-	..	..	52/-
	Working Hours	47.43	45.75	44.00	48.00	..	..	48.44
	Hourly Wage	1/1	1/2	1/4	-/11	..	..	1/1½
All Groups {	Weekly Wage	49/8	50/8	51/9	48/10	57/6	50/2	50/7
	Working Hours	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
	Hourly Wage	1/1	1/1½	1/2	1/0½	1/3½	1/0½	1/1½

^a Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. ^b Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1925.—The following table shows for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1917, to 1925 (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied (in land occupations), and the value of victualling (in marine occupations), whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the two groups last-mentioned are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Workers—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years 1917 to 1925.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 65 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 68 11	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 64 2
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	1/3½	1/4	1/5	1/4	1/5½	1/3	1/4½
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 65 11	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 70 4	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 66 5
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	1/4½	1/4½	1/6	1/4½	1/6	1/3½	1/5
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 76 9	s. d. 72 0	s. d. 78 7	s. d. 70 5	s. d. 77 8	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 74 11
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	1/7½	1/6½	1/9	1/5½	1/7½	1/5½	1/7½
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 94 0	s. d. 86 1	s. d. 91 6	s. d. 82 8	s. d. 89 9	s. d. 85 9	s. d. 89 10
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/-	1/10	2/0½	1/8½	1/11½	1/10	1/11
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 95 10	s. d. 93 7	s. d. 96 8	s. d. 89 5	s. d. 95 0	s. d. 91 8	s. d. 94 6
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/1½	2/0½	2/2	1/10½	2/1	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 91 6	s. d. 91 4	s. d. 93 10	s. d. 87 6	s. d. 93 9	s. d. 88 5	s. d. 91 6
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	46.05	46.99	45.41	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/0½	1/11½	2/1½	1/10½	2/0½	1/10½	2/-
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 98 6	s. d. 98 0	s. d. 95 9	s. d. 91 8	s. d. 95 2	s. d. 93 3	s. d. 96 3
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/0½	2/1	2/1½	1/11½	2/0½	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 93 6	s. d. 95 5	s. d. 95 9	s. d. 91 10	s. d. 94 8	s. d. 92 6	s. d. 94 3
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/0½	2/1	2/1½	1/11½	2/0½	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage <i>a</i> ..	s. d. 96 6	s. d. 97 2	s. d. 99 11	s. d. 94 4	s. d. 97 0	s. d. 93 5	s. d. 96 9
	Working Hours <i>b</i> ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	Hourly Wage <i>b</i> ..	2/1½	2/1½	2/3½	2/0½	2/1½	2/-	2/1½

FEMALE WORKERS.

30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/9½	-/9½	-/6	-/6½
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 30 5
	Working Hours ..	48.98	48.32	48.99	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.71
	Hourly Wage ..	-/7½	-/7½	-/7½	-/6½	-/9½	-/6½	-/7½
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 31 10	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 31 9
	Working Hours ..	48.35	48.32	48.37	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.42
	Hourly Wage ..	-/8	-/7½	-/8½	-/7½	-/9½	-/7	-/7½
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 40 0	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 38 4	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 43 7	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 37 1
	Working Hours ..	47.53	47.63	46.76	47.67	48.12	49.28	47.54
	Hourly Wage ..	-/10	-/8½	-/9½	-/8½	-/11	-/8	-/9½
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 46 0	s. d. 43 1	s. d. 44 11	s. d. 40 7	s. d. 52 11	s. d. 41 10	s. d. 44 6
	Working Hours ..	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
	Hourly Wage ..	-/11½	-/11½	-/11½	-/10½	1/1½	-/10½	-/11½
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 47 10	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 45 2	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 6	s. d. 48 8
	Working Hours ..	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0½	1/1½	-/11½	1/2½	1/-	1/0½
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 47 8	s. d. 48 0	s. d. 48 2	s. d. 44 0	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 7	s. d. 47 11
	Working Hours ..	45.33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½	-/11½	1/2½	1/-	1/0
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 3	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 50 5	s. d. 46 4	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 48 6	s. d. 49 6
	Working Hours ..	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0½	1/1½	1/-	1/2½	1/0½	1/1
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 1	s. d. 49 7	s. d. 50 16	s. d. 46 6	s. d. 56 11	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 49 7
	Working Hours ..	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1½	1/1	1/1½	1/-	1/2½	1/0½	1/1
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 8	s. d. 50 8	s. d. 51 9	s. d. 48 10	s. d. 57 6	s. d. 50 2	s. d. 50 7
	Working Hours ..	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/1½	1/2	1/0½	1/3½	1/0½	1/1½

a Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined. *b* Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

There was a diminution in each of the States during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations, but during 1922 and 1923 certain increases in hours of labour were recorded, principally in New South Wales. The tendency in a majority of the States during the years 1924 and 1925 has been towards a slight reduction in hours of labour, particularly in Queensland, where a 44-hour week became operative on 1st July, 1925. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1,000).

Index-Numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1917 to 1925.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, {	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,123	952	1,000
1914 {	Hourly Wage ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,168	1,143	1,183	1,144	1,250	1,081	1,164
1917 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,162	1,138	1,209	1,145	1,252	1,079	1,164
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,196	1,189	1,261	1,188	1,276	1,110	1,205
1918 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,196	1,192	1,297	1,176	1,282	1,120	1,210
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,393	1,306	1,426	1,277	1,409	1,251	1,359
1919 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,405	1,322	1,512	1,262	1,408	1,259	1,378
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,706	1,561	1,659	1,500	1,628	1,556	1,629
1920 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,738	1,697	1,753	1,623	1,723	1,663	1,715
1921 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,660	1,657	1,702	1,588	1,701	1,605	1,660
1922 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,714	1,734	1,708	1,646	1,709	1,675	1,711
1923 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,696	1,731	1,737	1,665	1,717	1,679	1,710
1924 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,741	1,763	1,813	1,712	1,760	1,695	1,755
1925 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, {	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
1914 {	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,119	1,116	1,120	1,020	1,430	1,045	1,121
1917 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,122	1,134	1,122	1,027	1,440	1,029	1,130
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,173	1,151	1,208	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,168
1918 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,191	1,169	1,226	1,092	1,426	1,044	1,185
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365
1919 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,523	1,307	1,483	1,262	1,639	1,211	1,410
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,695	1,586	1,652	1,495	1,947	1,540	1,637
1920 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
1921 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
1922 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
1923 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,094	1,850	1,826
1924 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
31st Dec., {	Weekly Wage ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,796	2,116	1,845	1,861
1925 {	Hourly Wage ..	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995

8. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1914 to 1925. Index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), are also included.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914, to 1925.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
30th April, 1914.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	{ Index-numbers ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	{ Index-numbers ..	1,009	994	994	993	985	994	999
31st Dec., 1915.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	{ Index-numbers ..	1,007	991	992	991	983	992	997
31st Dec., 1916.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	{ Index-numbers ..	991	985	987	984	983	992	988
31st Dec., 1917.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	{ Index-numbers ..	989	984	964	977	983	991	983
31st Dec., 1918.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	{ Index-numbers ..	984	981	959	976	975	989	979
31st Dec., 1919.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	{ Index-numbers ..	976	968	944	972	973	979	969
31st Dec., 1920.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	{ Index-numbers ..	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
31st Dec., 1921.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	{ Index-numbers ..	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
31st Dec., 1922.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	{ Index-numbers ..	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
31st Dec., 1923.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	{ Index-numbers ..	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
31st Dec., 1924.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
	{ Index-numbers ..	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
Dec., 1925.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	{ Index-numbers ..	955	960	897	960	945	966	949

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.,) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

There was a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, while during 1922 and 1923, in certain States, but principally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. Each State, excepting New South Wales, shows a decrease for both 1924 and 1925. The weighted average weekly hours index-number for Australia at 31st December, 1925, was 949, as compared with 1,000 at 30th April, 1914, a reduction of 5.1 per cent. During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours was greatest in Queensland (10.0), followed by New South Wales (5.3), Victoria (3.7), South Australia (3.3), Western Australia (3.2), and Tasmania (2.8).

9. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1925.**—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1925. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 80, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1925.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. Wales ..	44	142	143	11	51	56	264	565	1176	994	095	1091	694	696
Victoria ..	40	538	940	950	654	763	065	672	086	193	791	495	795	597
Queensland ..	46	644	846	251	153	565	369	678	791	696	893	1094	295	999
S. Australia ..	41	741	842	051	1154	563	165	670	582	889	597	690	991	1094
W. Australia ..	52	453	753	1159	062	1068	1170	477	889	995	093	994	294	897
Tasmania ..	38	635	636	1041	052	859	761	269	085	991	888	592	492	693
Australia ..	43	541	1043	551	355	764	266	574	1189	1094	691	694	494	396

A comparison of the 1911 rates with those ruling in 1891 shows an increase of only 18 per cent. for Australia against 88.8 per cent. from 1911 to 1925. So far as individual States are concerned, during the first period the greatest percentage increase was in South Australia and Victoria (both 24.9 per cent.), and least in Tasmania (6.5 per cent.). During the period 1911 to 1925, the position is reversed so far as Tasmania is concerned, the largest increase (127.8 per cent.) having taken place in that State. The least increase has occurred in Western Australia, viz., 64.4 per cent.

10. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1925.**—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on page 80, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group for the years specified from 1891 to 1925.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52	548	252	357	859	666	068	1175	995	198	295	499	299	7101
" II.	47	847	748	554	657	965	068	877	692	593	293	1097	497	5100
" III.	38	237	1144	750	955	863	766	075	689	393	1091	94	294	096
" IV.	36	836	536	350	353	059	761	573	586	563	391	193	1193	093
" V.	53	950	151	058	1163	1070	674	180	999	6104	7102	9104	5108	3109
" VI.	46	444	846	551	1156	063	1066	175	488	1195	091	1196	295	698
" VII.	50	647	653	1062	165	572	574	379	895	7102	5100	5103	8105	6108
" VIII.	58	153	1054	861	265	278	478	688	4103	10105	4103	8104	5104	2108
" IX.	50	1051	052	457	059	865	1168	1178	693	197	593	497	896	11100
" X.	39	636	040	946	752	862	063	573	487	390	288	592	689	493
" XI.	38	234	638	544	749	1061	264	577	988	0101	899	9102	497	10104
" XII.	34	1033	632	143	049	561	163	170	387	189	083	1185	885	1087
" XIII.	32	1030	630	845	547	1153	1156	768	780	684	282	484	686	089
" XIV.	39	738	738	1047	754	060	963	371	384	1191	188	892	392	293
ALL GROUPS	43	541	1043	551	355	764	266	574	1189	1094	691	694	494	396

During the period 1891 to 1911, the greatest increase occurred in Group XIII. (Domestic) 38.3 per cent., followed by Groups IV. (Clothing, etc.) 37.0 per cent, and III. (Food, Drink, etc.) 33.0 per cent., while the least

increase is in Group VIII. (Mining) 5.3 per cent. From 1911 to 1925 Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) showed the largest increase with 134.8 per cent., followed by XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) 103.1 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport) 100.2 per cent. The rate of increase was least in Groups VII. (Building) and IX (Rail and Tram Services) with 74.6 per cent.

11. **Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—States, 1901 to 1925.**—The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State at the close of the years specified, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base (= 1,000):—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males), for years specified, 1901 to 1925. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-numbers.												
	1901 to 1912.	1913-24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
N.S. Wales	158	874	858	1,003	1,096	1,257	1,286	1,498	1,835	1,869	1,785	1,844	1,824	1,873	
Victoria ..	150	909	796	985	1,065	1,229	1,278	1,404	1,679	1,826	1,783	1,865	1,862	1,897	
Queensland ..	87	627	901	997	1,042	1,273	1,356	1,534	1,785	1,836	1,830	1,837	1,868	1,950	
S. Australia	134	567	819	1,013	1,062	1,231	1,278	1,373	1,613	1,745	1,708	1,770	1,791	1,841	
W. Australia	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,226	1,345	1,372	1,516	1,751	1,853	1,829	1,838	1,847	1,893	
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	1,028	1,163	1,193	1,346	1,674	1,788	1,726	1,802	1,805	1,823	
Australia(a)	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,252	1,296	1,462	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,839	1,887	

(a) Weighted average.

12. **Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1925.**—The following table shows the variations in nominal wage index-numbers for the 14 industrial groups, based on rates of wage at the end of the years specified. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show not only the variations in wages in each industrial group but also the relative wages as between the several groups:—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males) in Industrial Groups for years specified, 1901 to 1925. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.												
	1901 to 1912.	1913-24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.		
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,125	1,161	1,345	1,479	1,855	1,916	1,860	1,935	1,943	1,973		
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	101	636	945	1,064	1,127	1,340	1,512	1,803	1,915	1,832	1,900	1,901	1,957		
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	34	576	871	991	1,085	1,288	1,473	1,742	1,832	1,792	1,837	1,835	1,883		
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	981	1,034	1,198	1,433	1,687	1,819	1,777	1,833	1,815	1,817		
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,149	1,246	1,446	1,576	1,941	2,040	2,004	2,037	2,113	2,137		
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	1,013	1,093	1,289	1,470	1,736	1,854	1,793	1,876	1,863	1,915		
VII. Building ..	67	190	1,050	1,213	1,276	1,449	1,554	1,865	1,999	1,960	2,023	2,058	2,115		
VIII. Mining ..	71	161	1,067	1,194	1,272	1,532	1,724	2,026	2,056	2,022	2,037	2,033	2,119		
IX. Rail and Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,345	1,532	1,816	1,901	1,821	1,906	1,892	1,962		
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	910	1,026	1,237	1,431	1,702	1,760	1,725	1,806	1,744	1,820		
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	74	198	751	871	972	1,257	1,518	1,716	1,984	1,947	1,997	1,908	2,043		
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	627	839	965	1,231	1,370	1,699	1,736	1,637	1,671	1,675	1,704		
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	887	935	1,104	1,338	1,571	1,642	1,606	1,648	1,678	1,738		
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	36	233	759	929	1,054	1,234	1,389	1,656	1,778	1,730	1,800	1,798	1,833		
All Groups(a) ..	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,296	1,462	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,839	1,887		

(a) Weighted average.

13. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—The relation between nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, Section IV., par. 3, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11, p. 95.

14. **Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1925.**—In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, and (ii.) cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1,250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing-power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1925.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers for years prior to 1914 given in paragraph 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers in Chapter I., paragraph 2, hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for these years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901, 1911 and 1913 are concerned, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective Wages—Adult Males—1901 to 1925.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	835	881	890	875	911	1,079	1,113	1,040	1,068	1,048
Victoria ..	915	1,037	961	858	921	925	904	875	1,038	1,102	1,036	1,097	1,073
Queensland ..	1,172	1,090	1,038	944	1,041	1,042	990	1,036	1,244	1,273	1,214	1,232	1,241
S. Australia ..	948	957	929	863	961	934	901	853	1,027	1,090	1,036	1,051	1,053
W. Australia ..	1,024	1,023	1,070	985	1,051	1,095	1,008	1,012	1,139	1,226	1,192	1,161	1,162
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	839	875	869	840	830	977	1,053	1,000	1,017	1,044
Australia	964	1,000	948	864	930	932	907	911	1,076	1,126	1,062	1,035	1,081

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that comparing 1925 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.

15. Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1925.—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."* A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

**Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, for the years specified,
1901 to 1925.^(a)**

Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index- numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wage Index- numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Retail Price Index- numbers.	Effective Wage Index-numbers.	
			III. Actual.	IV. Recom- puted. (1911. =1,000).		VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Un- employ- ment.
1901 ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906 ..	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907 ..	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908 ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910 ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911 ..	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913 ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914 ..	1,081	8.3	991	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915 ..	1,092	9.3	990	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916 ..	1,144	5.8	1,078	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917 ..	1,226	7.1	1,139	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918 ..	1,270	5.8	1,196	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919 ..	1,370	6.6	1,280	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920 ..	1,627	6.5	1,521	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921 ..	1,826	11.2	1,621	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922 ..	1,801	9.3	1,634	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923 ..	1,805	7.1	1,677	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924 ..	1,840	8.9	1,676	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925 ..	1,861	8.8	1,697	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing-power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915 when the full time index-number was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than for the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment reached its “peak” during 1921. Both wages and prices fell in 1922, but the former less than the latter, resulting in a further increase in the effective wage. As wages remained practically stationary while prices rose, the effective wage for 1923 showed a decline. A rise in wages coincided with a fall in prices during 1924, and the effective wage increased, but as the average unemployment was higher than in the previous year, the increase in the effective wage was greater for full work than allowing for unemployment.

Wages and prices both rose during 1925, the latter reaching their highest point since the “peak” of 1920. Unemployment remained stationary, but as prices rose more rapidly than the rise in nominal wages, effective wages decreased. In 1925 the effective wage, allowing for unemployment, was 3.3 per cent., and working full time 8.1 per cent., higher than in 1911.

16. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1925.—

The preceding tables refer to variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in prices and unemployment. Another important matter is the question of relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively. If measured by value alone, a rise in prices would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower show a fictitious increase. Any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in quantity of production must therefore allow for the variations in prices. This is done in the table on the next page, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (a) in the aggregate and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. price index-numbers are given. Production price index-numbers are available only from 1903. For earlier years the wholesale price index-numbers have been used. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

The index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a widespread drought, and again in 1918 dry conditions prevailed. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of Australia. It is, however, impossible to measure these effects quantitatively.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :—

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1925.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906 ..	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ..	30,323	53,704	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	165,881
1908 ..	37,150	46,097	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,490
1909 ..	41,056	51,331	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	173,268
1910 ..	39,752	57,406	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	186,788
1911 ..	38,774	53,468	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	189,098
1912 ..	45,754	55,316	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	208,404
1913 ..	46,162	59,343	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	217,081
1914 ..	36,052	63,452	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	209,919
1915 ..	75,475	65,852	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	251,251
1916 ..	61,255	77,126	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	256,068
1917 ..	59,641	83,926	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	271,365
1918 ..	59,036	88,448	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	283,661
1919-20 ..	72,202	101,578	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	333,592
1920-21 ..	112,801	85,861	52,613	11,136	21,618	101,778	385,802
1921-22 ..	81,890	70,048	44,417	10,519	19,977	112,517	339,368
1922-23 ..	84,183	90,535	43,542	11,124	20,316	123,188	372,888
1923-24 ..	81,166	102,843	42,112	11,866	22,232	132,732	392,951
1924-25 ..	107,096	121,891	45,190	12,357	24,646	137,977	449,157

The table hereunder shows the value of production as affected by the factors previously indicated.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the years specified, 1871 to 1925.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production.		II. Relative Value of Production per head Year 1911 =1,000.	III. Price- Index- Numbers Year 1911 =1,000. <i>a</i>	IV. Estimate Relative Productive Activity per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 =1,000.
	(a) Total. (000 omitted.)	(b) Per head of Popula- tion.			
	£	£			
1871	46,700	27.46	664	1,229	540
1881	71,116	30.83	746	1,121	665
1891	96,087	29.65	717	945	759
1901	114,585	29.96	725	974	744
1906	147,043	35.94	869	948	917
1907	165,881	39.86	964	1,021	944
1908	162,490	38.39	929	1,004	925
1909	173,268	40.07	969	976	993
1910	186,788	42.21	1,021	963	1,060
1911	189,098	41.34	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	208,404	43.91	1,062	1,074	989
1913	217,081	44.36	1,073	1,054	1,018
1914	209,919	42.22	1,021	1,256	813
1915	251,251	50.56	1,223	1,292	947
1916	256,068	52.07	1,260	1,398	901
1917	271,365	54.47	1,318	1,486	887
1918	283,661	55.83	1,351	1,583	853
1919-20 ..	333,592	62.90	1,522	1,875	812
1920-21 ..	385,802	71.30	1,725	1,911	903
1921-22 ..	339,368	61.60	1,490	1,579	944
1922-23 ..	372,888	66.19	1,601	1,753	913
1923-24 ..	392,951	68.34	1,653	1,850	894
1924-25 ..	449,157	76.47	1,850	1,880	984

a The index-numbers for years prior to 1908 are wholesale prices index-numbers; from 1908 onward production price index-numbers (the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No. 18).

§ 4. International Comparison of Real Wages.

1. General.—In July, 1923, the British Ministry of Labour published index-numbers of real wages in London and in the capital cities of certain other countries. The method of computation adopted is described in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, and may be briefly stated as "the ascertaining of the quantities of each kind of food of working class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for a given amount of labour measured in hours."

In consequence of a resolution passed at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in November, 1923, these comparisons, with certain modifications, are being continued by the International Labour Office.

2. Real or Effective Wages in Various Capital Cities.—The following table taken from the *International Labour Review* has been varied by the addition of index-numbers for Melbourne, and index-numbers based on quantities of food consumption in Australia. In the column added, index-numbers have been computed for London, Melbourne, Ottawa and Philadelphia only, and not for the other cities included in the table. The work of computing such index-numbers is considerable, and the effect of

using the Australian regimen may be gauged from the results shown for the cities referred to. The method of computation may be briefly explained as follows.

A regimen consisting of a certain number of food items commonly in use in all the countries has been selected, and the prices of these commodities have been multiplied by a quantity representing the weekly consumption per adult male unit in the various countries. The result gives what may be described as the cost of a weekly family basket of commodities in the various cities specified, according to usage in that city and also according to usage in other countries. The cost of this regimen is then divided into the weekly wage as determined by taking the average of a number of occupations. Index-numbers are then computed by taking the number of times the food regimen can be purchased by the average wage in London as base (= 100) and computing to this base the number of times the food regimen can be purchased by the average wage in other cities. The resultant index-numbers represent approximately the relative effectiveness of wages in the various cities.

Attention is drawn in the *International Labour Review*, however, to the unsatisfactory nature of the wage statistics in some cities, and the results, therefore, must be taken as an approximation only of the relation between the cities specified.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages in Various Cities—July, 1925.

(Base : London=100.)

City.	Index-numbers based on quantities of food consumption in—							General Average Index-Numbers (based on food only).
	Belgium and France.	Central European Countries.	Great Britain.	Southern European Countries.	Scandinavian Countries.	Oversea Countries.	Australia.	
Amsterdam	84	86	78	83	88	84	..	84
Berlin ..	58	74	58	59	69	63	..	64
Brussels ..	56	56	53	53	58	54	..	55
Christiana (Oslo)	75	82	75	77	91	80	..	80
Copenhagen	84	105	87	87	108	94	..	94
Lisbon ..	34	34	31	32	26	33	..	32
Lodz ..	52	59	48	54	61	58	..	55
London ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madrid ..	56	59	47	53	54	52	..	54
Melbourne	143	135	144	147	126	147	151	142
Milan ..	45	49	43	47	49	46	..	47
Ottawa ..	157	167	162	154	173	174	162	164
Philadelphia	177	172	182	178	195	192	171	181
Prague ..	47	51	46	47	51	48	..	48
Rome ..	45	46	43	47	46	46	..	46
Stockholm	69	74	72	71	88	79	..	76
Tallinn (Estonia) ..	33	41	34	34	40	38	..	37
Vienna ..	37	48	40	39	48	44	..	43
Warsaw ..	46	55	41	47	55	51	..	49

The results appear to show that the general relationship is practically the same whichever regimen is taken.

The cities which have the highest index-numbers are, in the order named, Philadelphia, Ottawa, Melbourne and London.

Taking the last column, which gives the average of the seven preceding columns, the effective wage in Philadelphia is 81 per cent., in Ottawa 64 per cent., and in Melbourne 42 per cent. above the effective wage in London, while the effective wage in Amsterdam is 16 per cent., in Brussels 45 per cent., and in Berlin 36 per cent. below the effective wage in London.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

2. **Collection of Information.**—Information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:—(a) Newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications; (b) reports by labour agents and correspondents; (c) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments, and (d) quarterly reports by secretaries of trade unions.

On receipt of information regarding the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organizations, and individual employers. The first portions of these forms must be returned immediately, and they provide for information as to (a) locality in which the dispute exists; (b) its cause or object; (c) date of commencement; and (d) number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for (a) date of termination; (b) conditions or terms on which work was resumed; (c) method by which settlement was effected; (d) estimated loss in wages; and (e) number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

3. **Methods of Tabulation.**—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special inquiries are instituted, generally through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated, and while the summarized results do not necessarily agree with the testimony of a single individual, they harmonize with the evidence of the majority or of those whose returns appear to be most reliable. Disputes involving less than ten work people, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded ten days, are, however, excluded. The information received is tabulated under four headings:—(a) Number of establishments involved; (b) number or workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

* As these forms have been prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

4. **Definitions of Terms.**—Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three headings, viz., (a) strikes, (b) lock-outs ; or (c) sympathetic strikes, and the following definitions* have been adopted :—

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by some or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lock-out is a refusal by an employer or several employers to permit some or all of their employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand by the employers, or to resist some demand by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment or of several establishments make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some other establishment or establishments on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term "industrial dispute."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business, or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees whose absence rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. When one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, such dispute frequently causes loss of time to other employees in occupations dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions; such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, e.g., rabbit trappers who refused to supply rabbits to freezing companies because the companies declined to pay an advanced price, and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to action thereon.

† The same persons may be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case there would be some duplication. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

"Working days lost" refers to time lost in consequence of the dispute, and the figure therefor is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the number of days during which the dispute was in existence.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This, of course, is not precisely correct, but in the absence of a complete investigation as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be made.

"Estimated Loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. The element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the quantity of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages in executing the work is not reduced because it has not been commenced and finished within a reasonable period.

In all quarterly tabulations, which, however, are published only in the "Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics," particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards "number of disputes," and "number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in, and were uncompleted at the end of, a preceding year; the number involved is, however, indicated in a footnote.

5. Other Particulars.—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes were effected.

6 Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1925.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1925, in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1924 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 15.

* For years prior to 1922, however, the figures include complete particulars of industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year; and where any such dispute extended into a subsequent year, the relative figures were also incorporated in those for the year in which the dispute commenced.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1925.*

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	13	13	1,964	306	2,270	21,282	17,173
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution ..	3	10	247	12	259	381	361
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	1	1	25	..	25	38	25
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	3	3	1,228	43	1,271	12,292	6,711
VII.	Building ..	2	2	203	..	203	630	480
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	384	384	117,527	14,958	132,485	562,428	673,018
IX.	Railway and tramway services ..	3	3	134	500	634	1,227	1,081
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	7	20	1,097	886	1,983	43,835	31,649
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	4	4	56	29	85	245	388
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	10	18	811	203	1,014	7,482	5,715
Total		430*	458	123,292	16,937	140,229	649,840	736,601
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	3	295	1,668	1,963	61,738	72,963
III.	Food, drink, etc. ..	3	9	620	..	620	4,920	2,505
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	1	1	29	7	36	180	231
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	3	204	..	204	3,108	2,214
VII.	Building ..	3	121	536	260	796	21,806	23,602
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	2	2	1,830	..	1,830	1,856	2,196
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	2	15	785	693	1,478	28,914	20,240
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	1	1	84	..	84	252	86
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	3	3	1,045	544	1,589	8,963	6,780
Total		19	158	5,428	3,172	8,600	131,737	130,817
Queensland—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	3	63	..	63	650	526
III.	Food, drink, etc. ..	3	3	563	580	1,143	21,044	19,685
VII.	Building ..	4	4	166	14	180	1,583	1,349
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	3	3	251	7	258	8,616	8,632
IX.	Railway and tramway services ..	2	2	17,557	..	17,557	122,904	123,972
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	7	49	1,832	239	2,071	65,029	10,316
Total		22	64	20,432	840	21,272	219,826	164,480
South Australia—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	13	6	19	893	650
III.	Food, drink, etc. ..	1	1	355	..	355	2,485	1,000
VII.	Building ..	3	3	169	50	219	5,268	3,314
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	1	1	196	..	196	392	301
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	3	16	340	225	565	10,352	6,958
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	2	2	45	..	45	73	17
Total		11	24	1,118	281	1,399	19,463	12,240

* The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of, the year 1924, and in respect of "No. of Disputes" and "No. of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1925, viz. :—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	4	4	587	..	587
Total	4	4	587	..	587

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1925—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Western Australia—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc.	1	1	70	..	70	515	420
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	32	..	32	192	160
VII.	Building	1	8	137	100	237	8,058	6,598
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	1	2	80	560	640	3,840	4,608
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	195	..	195	2,145	2,000
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	3	16	304	148	452	14,110	11,275
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. ..	1	150	2,500	..	2,500	70,000	31,250
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	3	6	9	81	47
	Total	10	180	3,321	814	4,135	98,941	56,358
Tasmania—								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	90	..	90	90	270
XI.	Shipping, wharf labourers, etc.	2	15	79	70	149	2,899	2,030
	Total	3	16	169	70	239	2,989	2,300
Northern Territory—								
VII.	Building	1	1	16	..	16	39	39
	Total	1	1	16	..	16	39	39
Federal Capital Territory—								
VII.	Building	1	2	231	..	231	231	292
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	3	592	33	625	5,504	4,417
	Total	3	5	823	33	856	5,735	4,709
All States—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	1	1	70	..	70	515	420
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	20	20	2,335	1,980	4,315	84,563	91,312
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution ..	11	24	1,875	592	2,467	28,920	23,821
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	2	2	54	7	61	218	256
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	5	7	1,464	43	1,507	15,592	9,085
VII.	Building	15	141	1,458	424	1,882	37,615	35,074
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	391	392	119,884	15,525	135,409	577,132	688,755
IX.	Railway and tramway services	6	6	17,886	500	18,386	126,276	127,053
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	24	131	4,437	2,261	6,698	165,139	82,468
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	4	4	56	29	85	245	388
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. ..	2	151	2,584	..	2,584	70,252	31,336
XIV.	Miscellaneous	18	27	2,496	786	3,282	22,103	16,976
	Total Australia (a) ..	499	906	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544

(a) See note to table on page 90.

7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1925.—(i.) *General*.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1925, classified according to Industrial Groups. Details regarding the more important disputes which occurred during the year are given hereunder. Similar particulars for earlier years were published in previous issues of this Report.

(ii.) *New South Wales*.—The figures given in the tables show that of the total number of disputes (499) which occurred in 1925 no less than 391 occurred in connexion with the mining industry, and of these 384 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £1,107,544. The loss through disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £673,018, or more than half the total loss in wages for Australia.

The following are some of the principal disputes which occurred in the coal-mining industry in this State—Aberdare Central (objection to a certain employee), Abermain No. 2 (improvement in working conditions), Pelaw Main (non-employment of four wheelers on a certain day), Richmond Main (sympathy with employees at Pelaw Main), Ayrfield (dispute as to kind of

explosives supplied), South Bulli (ceased work because of arrest of seven employees for non-payment of fines imposed by Civil Court), Seaham No. 2 (refusal of two employees to pay levy to *Labor Daily*), Abermain No. 1 (temporary dismissal of two machinememen because of breakdown), South Bulli (refusal to work on certain extension, endorsed by employees who ceased work), Stockton Borehole and Stanford Merthyr (dispute as to kind of safety lamps), Pelaw Main (dispute as to rate paid to a wheeler). The disputes in other industries (apart from shipping, which is referred to later) were unimportant in respect to time or wages lost.

(iii.) *Victoria*.—The principal disputes in this State, apart from shipping disputes, occurred in connexion with the Engineering and Building trades. The engineers at the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi ceased work on the refusal of the management to grant the demands made in a new log of wages and conditions. This affected not only the engineers but also the miners. The dispute was finally settled by the Coal Tribunal functioning under the provisions of the Industrial Peace Act. In the building trades a cessation of work occurred in consequence of the refusal by bricklayers and plasterers to accept reductions in wages. The wages being paid and those suggested were both above award rates.

(iv.) *Queensland*.—The principal disputes were—Babinda Sugar Mill (demand of employees that at least 75 per cent. of the cane cutters should be British); Railway Employees (restoration of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages made in 1922). This dispute was settled by the Government granting an increase of 5s. per week. Waterside Workers (attempt to enforce "rotary" system of employing waterside workers).

(v.) *South Australia*.—A stoppage of work occurred in connexion with the Government's "Thousand Homes Scheme" owing to the dismissal of a foreman plasterer on the ground of incompetence.

(vi.) *Western Australia*.—Two important disputes occurred in this State, that of Hotel, Club, and Restaurant employees in reference to the operation of the preference clause in the agreement, and that of Timber Mill employees in Perth for the 44 hours week.

(vii.) *Tasmania*.—The disputes in this State numbered only three and were of minor importance.

(viii.) *Shipping*.—Two important disputes occurred in this industry. The first commenced at the end of 1924 and had reference to the place where members of the union should be engaged by the representatives of the ship-owners. The practice up to this time had been for the seamen to be "picked up" at the ship's side. The union demanded that the engagement should be made at the Union's office. Upon the matter coming before the Commonwealth Arbitration Court the President fixed the Mercantile Marine Office in each of the capital cities as the "picking up" place.

The second dispute arose after the deregistration of the Seamen's Union by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court (see Chapter II., p. 57).

The union demanded that the rates of wages and conditions provided under the Award of the Commonwealth Court should be included in the articles of each member of the Union engaged. After negotiations by the parties the employers consented to do this, subject to certain modifications, upon the officials of the Union agreeing not to exercise job control in future.

A strike of British seamen occurred about the middle of the year which, however, had only an indirect effect on Australian workers. As the tabulations of the Bureau refer to purely Australian disputes, no account of this strike has been taken, either directly or indirectly.

8. **Industrial Disputes 1921 to 1925.**—(i.) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1921 to 1925, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1921 to 1925.^b

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
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NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

1921	..	30	9	509	46	30	624
1922	..	69	4	307	45	20	445
1923	..	44	8	171	28	23	274
1924	..	31	15	410	23	25	504
1925 ^a	..	39	15	391	30	24	499
1921 to 1925..		213	51	1,788	172	122	2,346

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1921	..	3,161	1,421	133,547	22,694	4,278	165,101
1922	..	15,215	287	96,151	2,882	1,797	116,332
1923	..	9,884	577	58,043	2,257	5,560	76,321
1924	..	6,899	2,753	133,876	5,631	3,287	152,446
1925	..	8,420	1,882	135,409	25,084	5,951	176,746
1921 to 1925..		43,579	6,920	557,026	58,548	20,873	686,946

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1921	..	47,385	36,406	467,867	666,517	68,010	1,286,185
1922	..	366,134	3,720	383,414	85,693	19,724	858,685
1923	..	153,053	6,886	907,767	32,609	45,662	1,145,977
1924	..	116,427	28,204	662,257	85,479	26,279	918,646
1925	..	129,808	37,615	577,132	291,415	92,600	1,128,570
1921 to 1925..		812,807	112,831	2,998,437	1,161,713	252,275	5,338,063

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ..	39,416	24,719	459,450	397,169	49,721	970,475
1922 ..	242,159	3,280	427,363	64,597	14,108	751,507
1923 ..	120,127	6,284	1,086,904	29,580	32,611	1,275,506
1924 ..	80,746	21,359	735,572	61,823	18,199	917,699
1925 ..	124,894	35,674	688,755	209,521	48,700	1,107,544
1921 to 1925..	607,342	91,316	3,398,044	762,690	163,339	5,022,731

^a See note to table on page 90.

^b Footnote on page 89 does not apply to this table.

(ii) *States*.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1921 to 1925, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes—States, 1921 to 1925.^a

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1921	535	567	108,573	20,921	138,494	547,838	493,267
	1922	342	657	88,257	14,042	102,299	586,520	579,491
	1923	200	601	54,809	5,390	60,199	892,306	1,038,519
	1924	416	584	116,087	17,648	133,735	706,796	755,142
	1925	6430	458	123,292	16,937	140,229	649,840	736,601
Victoria	1921	20	118	4,119	2,161	6,280	109,595	69,629
	1922	29	412	5,819	311	6,130	64,701	47,695
	1923	29	133	6,279	771	7,050	98,880	108,512
	1924	30	36	9,621	416	10,037	66,567	50,735
	1925	19	158	5,428	3,172	8,600	131,737	130,817
Queensland	1921	33	97	3,367	1,512	4,879	95,560	69,793
	1922	38	49	2,611	620	3,231	38,730	32,589
	1923	25	36	2,724	340	3,064	55,131	53,081
	1924	25	30	2,889	246	3,135	47,214	42,018
	1925	22	64	20,432	840	21,272	219,826	164,480
South Australia	1921	19	45	2,158	1,002	3,160	57,038	37,315
	1922	19	229	2,294	929	3,223	114,334	43,222
	1923	10	23	806	975	1,781	25,971	20,440
	1924	14	52	1,546	147	1,693	19,459	14,851
	1925	11	24	1,118	281	1,399	19,463	12,240
Western Australia	1921	12	56	1,906	10,157	12,063	145,103	86,038
	1922	8	91	643	163	806	43,472	38,208
	1923	6	88	1,255	2,752	4,007	72,274	53,408
	1924	13	233	2,131	1,366	3,497	66,734	42,329
	1925	10	180	3,321	814	4,135	98,941	56,358
Tasmania	1921	5	5	75	150	225	1,483	986
	1922	5	5	382	4	386	9,284	7,497
	1923	3	3	197	..	197	1,093	1,296
	1924	5	5	268	54	322	11,606	12,268
	1925	3	16	169	70	239	2,989	2,800
Fed. Cap. Territory	1922	2	2	217	..	217	2,604	2,635
	1923	1	1	23	..	23	322	250
	1925	3	5	823	33	856	5,735	4,709
Northern Territory	1922	2	2	40	..	40	1,040	770
	1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1924	1	1	27	..	27	270	356
	1925	1	1	16	..	16	39	39
Australia	1921	624	888	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028
	1922	445	1,447	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
	1923	274	885	66,093	10,228	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506
	1924	504	941	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
	1925	6499	906	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544

^a See footnote *, page 89.^b See footnote *, page 90.

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion

of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924.

9. Duration of Disputes.—(i.) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly), and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(a) One day or less ; (b) two days and more than one day ; (c) three days and more than two days ; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (e) one week and under two weeks ; (f) two weeks and under four weeks ; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement has been reached, and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment ; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed ; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople has been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been noticed in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(ii) *States, etc., 1925.*—The following table gives particulars for each State regarding duration of industrial disputes in 1925. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1924 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 15.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Duration of Industrial Disputes—States, 1925.^a

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less	208	4	3	1	..	1	..	1	218
2 days and more than 1 day ..	61	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	66
3 days and more than 2 days ..	25	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	29
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	38	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	41
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	44	1	7	3	4	..	..	..	59
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	27	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	35
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	12	4	5	3	3	1	..	..	23
8 weeks and over	15	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	23
Total	(a) 430	19	22	11	10	3	1	3	499

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1 day and less	72,086	1,906	93	17	..	90	..	231	74,423
2 days and more than 1 day ..	22,575	1,486	..	255	..	..	..	..	24,316
3 days and more than 2 days ..	8,620	84	39	..	..	..	16	434	9,193
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	11,798	136	36	..	..	..	..	..	11,970
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	10,467	500	18,289	449	876	..	..	..	30,581
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	8,083	556	183	..	70	..	..	191	9,083
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	4,053	2,830	818	319	2,817	38	..	..	10,875
8 weeks and over	2,547	1,102	1,814	359	372	111	..	..	6,305
Total	140,229	8,600	21,272	1,399	4,135	239	16	856	176,746

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1 day and less	71,449	1,932	71	17	..	90	..	231	73,790
2 days and more than 1 day ..	43,757	2,972	..	494	..	..	..	..	47,223
3 days and more than 2 days ..	25,588	252	117	..	..	..	39	1,302	27,298
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	51,890	580	144	..	..	..	..	..	52,614
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	85,427	4,500	127,660	3,469	6,258	..	..	..	227,314
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	132,051	9,879	3,951	..	515	..	..	4,202	150,598
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	117,371	90,249	25,738	8,514	79,665	757	..	..	322,294
8 weeks and over	122,307	21,373	62,145	6,969	12,503	2,142	..	..	227,439
Total	649,840	131,737	219,826	19,463	98,941	2,989	39	5,735	1,128,570

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 day and less	85,893	2,266	81	17	..	270	..	292	88,819
2 days and more than 1 day ..	53,107	2,171	..	327	..	..	..	..	55,605
3 days and more than 2 days ..	29,700	86	..	..	..	..	39	1,052	30,877
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	61,660	591	102	..	..	..	..	..	62,353
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	94,039	2,125	128,353	1,399	6,815	..	..	..	232,731
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	146,307	8,220	4,993	..	420	..	..	3,365	163,305
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	135,340	100,397	22,218	5,619	38,973	530	..	..	303,077
8 weeks and over	130,555	14,961	8,733	4,878	10,150	1,500	..	..	170,777
Total	736,601	130,817	164,480	12,240	56,358	2,300	39	4,709	1,107,544

^a See note to table on page 90.

(iii) *Australia* 1921 to 1925.—Particulars for Australia for the years 1921 to 1925 are given in the table appended:—

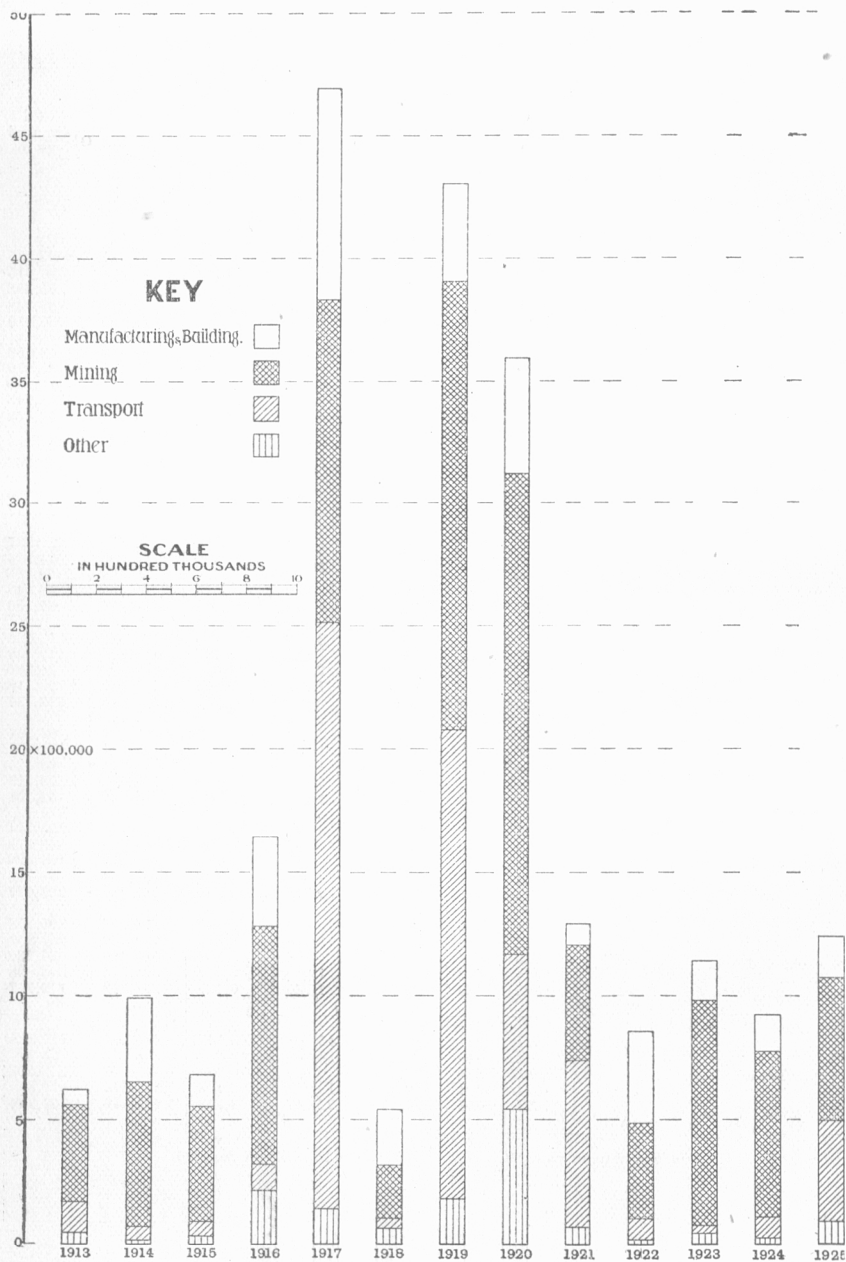
Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1921 to 1925.^a

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less ..	1921	332	70,437	15,913	86,350	85,841	£ 95,235
	1922	155	38,460	6,982	45,442	45,235	50,615
	1923	92	27,573	2,335	29,908	29,678	35,358
	1924	216	61,542	9,230	70,772	70,079	85,328
	1925	218	65,918	8,505	74,423	73,790	88,819
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1921	90	16,778	5,719	22,497	44,441	48,056
	1922	57	15,196	1,100	16,296	32,041	35,876
	1923	32	6,790	891	7,681	15,275	16,219
	1924	71	23,023	2,301	25,324	49,618	59,746
	1925	66	20,156	4,160	24,316	47,223	55,805
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1921	60	10,082	2,397	12,479	37,093	37,418
	1922	41	6,267	1,470	7,737	22,977	24,362
	1923	25	2,934	8	2,942	8,768	9,359
	1924	42	11,503	862	12,425	36,795	43,230
	1925	29	8,615	578	9,193	27,298	30,877
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days) ..	1921	27	3,365	1,361	4,726	20,879	21,537
	1922	45	8,841	2,754	11,595	52,936	54,923
	1923	34	6,761	273	7,024	30,750	32,783
	1924	45	7,567	2,003	9,570	40,255	46,245
	1925	41	10,643	1,322	11,970	52,614	62,353
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1921	54	8,904	8,519	17,423	161,379	113,856
	1922	59	18,573	532	19,105	144,581	143,558
	1923	39	6,817	3,798	10,615	86,736	78,205
	1924	55	13,322	1,443	14,765	110,882	109,118
	1925	59	28,541	2,040	30,581	227,314	232,731
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1921	34	3,891	2,700	6,591	106,779	92,324
	1922	43	5,417	1,200	6,617	106,011	101,764
	1923	20	2,759	1,222	3,981	68,844	68,327
	1924	31	9,958	1,917	11,875	186,462	170,419
	1925	35	8,032	1,051	9,083	150,598	163,305
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1921	18	5,504	8,124	13,628	386,746	253,144
	1922	26	2,280	386	2,666	84,838	86,179
	1923	18	5,194	917	6,111	190,616	197,523
	1924	26	3,395	803	4,198	158,941	163,775
	1925	28	8,130	2,745	10,875	322,294	303,077
8 weeks and over ..	1921	9	1,237	170	1,407	113,459	95,458
	1922	19	5,229	1,645	6,874	370,066	254,230
	1923	14	7,909	150	8,059	715,310	837,732
	1924	18	2,199	1,318	3,517	265,014	242,838
	1925	23	4,559	1,746	6,305	227,439	170,777
Total ..	1921	624	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028
	1922	445	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
	1923	274	66,727	9,594	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506
	1924	504	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699
	1925	649	154,593	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544

^a See note on page 89.

^b See note to table on page 90.

Industrial Disputes.—Working days Lost in Industrial Groups, 1913-1925



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

10. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) employment of particular classes or persons; (4) working conditions; (5) trade unionism; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes. The first five are subdivided as follows to meet the varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings:—

Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Wages.</p> <p>(a) For increase.</p> <p>(b) Against decrease.</p> <p>(c) System of payment.</p> <p>(d) Readjustment of Rates.</p> <p>(e) Other wage questions.</p> | <p>(d) Against employment of certain officials.</p> <p>(e) Other questions concerning employment.</p> |
| <p>2. Hours of Labour.</p> <p>(a) For reduction.</p> <p>(b) Other questions concerning hours.</p> | <p>4. Working Conditions and Discipline.</p> <p>(a) For change.</p> <p>(b) Against change.</p> <p>(c) Other.</p> |
| <p>3. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.</p> <p>(a) Employment of women instead of men.</p> <p>(b) Employment of apprentices.</p> <p>(c) For reinstatement of discharged employees.</p> | <p>5. Trade Unionism.</p> <p>(a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.</p> <p>(b) Other union questions.</p> |
| | <p>6. Sympathy.</p> <p>7. Other Causes.*</p> |

(ii.) *Causes in each State, 1925.*—In the following tables particulars for the year 1925 are classified under the various headings.

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters and which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (d) to witness some amusement; or (e) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—States, etc., 1925.^a

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	18	5	3	3	2	1	1	..	33
(b) Against decrease ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(c) Other wage questions ..	92	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	99
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	4
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
(b) Other union questions ..	22	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	27
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	98	2	10	3	3	1	..	1	118
5. Working conditions ..	104	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	106
6. Sympathetic ..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
7. Other causes ..	68	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	77
Total ..	(a) 430	19	22	11	10	3	1	3	499

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	2,483	2,320	17,653	46	835	90	16	..	23,443
(b) Against decrease ..	232	891	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123
(c) Other wage questions ..	29,944	390	698	355	..	..	..	..	31,387
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	..	..	25	..	246	..	..	191	462
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	2,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	2,668
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	1,503	36	53	..	..	..	..	..	1,592
(b) Other union questions ..	7,971	427	28	31	2,500	..	..	..	10,957
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	30,527	2,076	2,434	384	182	38	..	434	36,075
5. Working conditions ..	34,310	..	..	224	..	..	..	..	35,034
6. Sympathetic ..	5,328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,328
7. Other causes ..	24,994	2,460	381	359	372	111	..	..	28,677
Total ..	140,229	8,600	21,272	1,399	4,135	239	16	856	170,746

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	12,580	66,020	123,672	970	5,985	90	39	..	209,356
(b) Against decrease ..	488	23,864	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,352
(c) Other wage questions ..	140,000	3,320	8,364	2,485	..	..	..	..	154,169
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	..	..	475	..	8,139	..	..	4,202	12,816
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	16,173
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	14,213	180	391	..	..	..	..	..	14,784
(b) Other union questions ..	30,182	4,939	28	46	70,000	..	..	..	105,195
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	112,433	9,241	80,146	8,545	2,314	757	..	1,302	214,738
5. Working conditions ..	149,877	..	..	448	..	..	..	..	150,325
6. Sympathetic ..	41,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,046
7. Other causes ..	133,079	24,173	6,750	6,969	12,503	2,142	..	..	185,616
Total ..	649,840	131,737	219,826	19,463	98,941	2,989	39	5,735	1,128,570

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	10,637	74,985	124,724	707	6,608	270	39	..	217,970
(b) Against decrease ..	568	25,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,772
(c) Other wage questions ..	163,960	2,420	6,742	1,000	..	..	..	..	174,122
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	..	..	493	..	6,645	..	..	3,365	10,503
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	18,252	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	18,544
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	11,932	231	311	..	..	..	..	..	12,474
(b) Other union questions ..	35,698	3,711	42	26	31,250	..	..	..	70,727
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	120,824	7,319	27,525	5,328	1,705	530	..	1,052	164,283
5. Working conditions ..	178,347	..	..	301	..	..	..	..	178,648
6. Sympathetic ..	49,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,157
7. Other causes ..	147,226	16,947	4,643	4,878	10,150	1,500	..	..	185,344
Total ..	736,601	130,817	164,480	12,240	56,358	2,300	39	4,709	1,107,544

^a See note to table on page 90.

(iii.) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1925.*—The following table gives similar information for Australia for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes.—Australia, 1913, and 1919 to 1925.^a

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	99	94	19	15	35	44	33
(b) Against decrease ..	4	2	..	2	18	4	7	5
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	100	106	161	83	37	95	99
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	4	16	12	12	10	2	4
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	7	5	9	16	2	2	4	6
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	19	20	5	6	4	6	8
(b) Other union questions ..	5	29	27	22	15	11	31	27
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	118	135	169	155	68	137	118
5. Working conditions ..	51	54	106	162	89	57	111	106
6. Sympathetic ..	5	6	2	13	8	9	8	16
7. Other causes ..	8	24	39	43	42	37	59	77
Total ..	208	460	554	624	445	274	504	b 499

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	58,532	41,748	2,659	843	9,816	8,312	23,443
(b) Against decrease ..	563	667	..	850	4,432	174	1,113	1,123
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	26,222	21,139	52,704	24,459	8,696	30,585	31,387
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	578	20,758	2,313	5,935	6,488	1,328	462
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	1,819	961	2,137	2,113	124	485	1,172	2,668
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	9,001	2,752	1,353	1,072	473	1,005	1,592
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	17,509	7,534	6,907	4,264	2,310	12,078	10,957
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	21,488	26,163	45,408	36,194	11,269	39,839	36,075
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	11,582	21,204	35,790	27,334	15,905	36,630	35,034
6. Sympathetic ..	947	3,080	1,397	3,251	1,119	875	436	5,328
7. Other Causes ..	1,758	7,971	10,734	12,053	10,556	20,130	19,948	28,677
Total ..	50,283	157,591	155,566	165,101	116,332	76,321	152,446	176,746

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	5,403,581	793,935	13,731	8,694	64,493	120,317	209,356
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	10,013	..	25,700	154,791	1,012	13,553	24,352
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	96,118	101,219	192,858	149,129	81,749	111,613	154,169
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	10,372	534,458	13,315	164,794	101,807	130,440	12,816
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	15,111	15,760	37,486	13,260	1,701	36,092	42,441	16,173
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	279,804	24,900	17,890	5,485	784	2,555	14,784
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	329,205	21,999	117,199	18,976	17,743	40,046	105,195
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	87,225	129,215	431,130	198,256	63,094	253,779	214,738
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	32,029	128,967	69,732	123,665	134,830	124,041	150,325
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	21,050	72,940	6,150	9,438	6,357	926	41,046
7. Other causes ..	5,212	23,069	26,946	55,652	23,756	638,016	78,935	185,616
Total ..	623,528	6,308,226	1,872,065	956,617	858,685	1,145,977	918,646	1,128,570

^a See footnote * page 89.

^b See note to table on page 90.

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, "working conditions" and "employment of particular classes or persons." In each year of the period 1913-1925, the number of dislocations over wages exceeded those from any other cause, the percentage in 1913 being 37, and fluctuating thenceforward between 26 in 1922 and 45 in 1916, the percentage in 1925 being 27. Under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917 and 1921.

11. Results of Industrial Disputes.—(i.) *General.*—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. They come within one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople.
- (b) In favour of employer.
- (c) Compromise.
- (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained ; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii.) *Results in each State, 1925.*—The following table gives results for the year 1925.

Industrial Disputes—States, Results, 1925.^a

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	96	311	11	6	25,646	108,376	2,093	2,829	182,612	382,016	15,211	12,923
Victoria ..	11	5	3	..	4,145	2,654	1,801	..	95,676	23,858	12,203	..
Queensland ..	9	9	3	..	18,736	1,816	710	..	136,528	62,844	20,084	..
South Australia	5	5	1	..	781	496	122	..	10,410	6,594	2,459	..
Western Australia	5	3	1	..	708	3,210	80	..	15,033	74,355	1,607	..
Tasmania ..	1	1	1	..	111	90	38	..	2,142	90	757	..
N. Territory ..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	39	..	..
F. C. Territory..	3	..	..	..	856	..	..	..	5,735	..	..	..
Total, Aust.ab	130	335	20	6	50,983	116,658	4,844	2,829	448,136	549,796	52,321	12,923

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1925, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables. (For similar particulars in respect of 1924 see previous Report):—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estabs.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
New South Wales ..	6	6	1,285	57,078	65,866
Queensland ..	1	1	10	370	290
Western Australia ..	1	1	137	7,946	6,960
Total ..	8	8	1,432	65,394	73,116

b See note to table on page 90.

(iii) *Australia*, 1925.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the year 1925.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1925.^a

Cause.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase	20	11	1	1	21,157	2,117	150	19	194,679	14,132	450	95
(b) Against decrease ..	..	4	1	..	..	972	151	..	..	22,238	2,114	..
(c) Other wage questions ..	27	62	6	2	8,837	20,414	801	1,002	76,356	56,561	3,326	2,786
Hours of Labour												
(a) For reduction	3	1	..	..	437	25	..	..	12,341	475	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1	5	..	..	231	2,437	..	..	231	15,942	..	..
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	5	2	..	..	993	589	..	..	13,185	1,229	..	..
(b) Other union questions ..	7	20	..	..	1,216	9,741	..	..	10,375	94,820	..	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	24	84	9	1	4,529	29,350	2,168	28	22,808	147,015	42,983	1,932
Working conditions	26	74	2	2	6,633	25,609	300	1,780	25,619	75,844	900	8,110
Sympathetic ..	3	13	..	..	803	4,525	..	..	7,155	33,891	..	..
Other Causes ..	14	59	1	..	6,147	20,879	1,274	..	85,393	87,649	2,548	..
Totalab ..	130	335	20	6	50,983	116,658	4,844	2,829	448,136	549,796	52,321	12,923

a See note to table on page 90.

b See note a to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1921 to 1925.*(b)—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1921–1925, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia, 1921 to 1925.^b

Year.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1921 ..	126	274	216	8	25,244	63,380	73,887	2,590	76,381	162,331	714,501	3,404
1922 ..	81	268	82	2	18,050	77,785	16,366	81	175,379	383,342	132,615	738
1923 ..	77	156	24	8	12,951	54,926	5,787	1,784	65,625	917,162	132,135	2,392
1924 ..	146	261	48	45	32,762	89,709	13,843	15,432	153,533	416,174	291,039	29,445
1925 ^a ..	130	335	20	6	50,983	116,658	4,844	2,829	448,136	549,746	52,321	12,923

^a See notes on pages 89 and 90.

^b See note to first table on page 103.

In the years 1913 to 1916, the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers, but in later years the position was reversed. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

12. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

The first three classes are divided as follows :—

- (i) By negotiation—
 - (a) Direct negotiation between employers and employees or their representatives.
 - (b) Intervention or assistance of third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Acts—
 - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
 - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
 - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
 - (b) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *States, 1925.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages in 1925, according to method of settlement :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1925.^a

Method of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	173	14	10	6	2	1	1	2	209
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	15	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	24
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	12
By reference to Board or Court ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	8	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	13
By Filling places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
By other methods ..	218	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	226
Total	(a) 424	19	21	11	9	3	1	3	(b) 491

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	50,385	5,290	18,576	357	672	..	16	665	75,061
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	4,872	2,702	1,742	359	2,981	111	..	..	12,767
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	567	..	664	355	195	..	..	..	1,781
By reference to Board or Court ..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	191	208
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,518	376	117	122	80	38	..	..	3,251
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	70	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	160
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
By other methods ..	80,504	232	146	206	70	..	..	..	81,158
Total	138,944	8,600	21,262	1,399	3,998	239	16	856	175,314

^a See notes pages 89 and 90.

^b See note (a) page 103.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1925—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	264,351	43,179	149,878	7,098	4,032	..	39	1,533	470,110
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	90,633	80,573	57,033	6,969	82,693	2,142	..	..	320,046
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	8,952	..	4,068	2,485	2,145	..	..	..	17,650
By reference to Board or Court ..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	4,202	4,338
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	52,568	7,541	2,340	2,459	1,607	757	..	..	67,272
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	1,073	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	1,163
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1,932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,932
By other methods ..	173,253	444	6,001	452	515	..	..	..	180,665
Total	592,762	131,737	219,456	19,463	90,995	2,989	39	5,735	1,063,176

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	306,558	39,246	149,310	4,300	4,768	..	39	1,344	505,565
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	92,664	86,001	4,643	4,878	41,085	1,500	..	..	230,771
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	8,706	..	3,689	1,000	2,000	..	..	..	15,395
By reference to Board or Court ..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	3,365	3,499
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	58,587	5,279	1,638	1,721	1,125	530	..	..	68,880
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	955	..	..	..	..	270	..	..	1,225
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	2,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,318
By other methods ..	200,947	291	4,776	341	420	..	..	..	206,775
Total	670,735	130,817	164,190	12,240	49,398	2,300	39	4,709	1,034,428

(iii) *Australia, 1913 to 1925.^a*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Method of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1925.^a

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1919	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ^b
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	291	380	412	249	140	264	209
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	35	25	65	52	25	20	24
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	19	33	33	18	7	4	11	12
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	5	8	4	7	2	7	2
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	4	9	8	11	5	2	12	13
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	13	22	22	10	11	5	5	4
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	7	4	2	6	1	2	1
By other methods ..	13	58	74	102	96	86	179	226
Total	208	460	554	624	433	265	500	6491

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	76,070	101,404	93,912	62,000	30,213	70,895	75,961
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	47,849	6,278	20,775	15,554	10,277	4,448	12,767
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	6,505	6,926	9,312	11,229	1,222	615	2,519	1,781
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	1,380	1,711	1,083	1,128	544	2,952	208
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	659	1,997	766	12,037	446	58	4,262	3,251
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	658	2,202	2,141	334	790	315	130	160
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	170	401	182	53	171	18	170	28
By other methods ..	2,988	20,766	33,772	25,678	30,971	33,408	66,370	81,158
Total	50,283	157,591	155,560	165,101	112,282	75,448	151,746	175,314

^a See notes pages 89 and 90.

^b See note page 103.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1925—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	632,269	827,985	245,765	353,336	229,503	373,155	470,110
By intervention, or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	5,379,655	217,916	156,076	187,164	582,929	103,005	320,046
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	94,557	69,436	136,735	16,016	25,531	41,900	17,650
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	8,460	19,236	22,752	13,767	8,484	142,939	4,338
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	74,018	34,205	327,048	8,081	473	74,376	67,272
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	46,029	160,562	3,542	11,759	2,517	3,040	1,163
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	20,400	5,737	12,919	538	603	18	1,250	1,932
By other methods ..	56,509	67,501	529,806	64,161	101,348	267,859	150,526	180,665
Total ..	627,528	6,308,226	1,872,065	956,617	692,074	1,117,314	890,191	1,063,176

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	43,834	419,573	534,760	240,442	283,515	252,059	398,628	505,565
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	12,394	3,342,611	154,093	146,929	200,835	676,288	114,830	230,771
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	86,277	59,167	46,831	79,233	14,663	24,158	34,151	15,395
By reference to Board or Court ..	104,293	4,425	11,205	19,452	10,541	7,536	110,559	3,499
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	1,373	46,472	19,285	198,887	5,701	350	56,766	68,880
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	6,478	29,586	94,235	2,203	8,670	1,737	2,111	1,225
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	7,850	3,106	7,125	355	635	13	970	2,318
By other methods ..	25,240	46,996	356,182	69,527	92,308	279,104	167,149	206,775
Total ..	287,739	3,951,936	1,223,716	757,028	616,868	1,241,245	885,164	1,034,428

In all years direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1925 amounting to 47 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large numbers of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

13. **Interstate Disputes.**—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, are comparatively few in number.

These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations, and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

Both of the 1917 disputes were due to causes which could not well be brought before the Arbitration Court, the disputes being more susceptible to mutual agreement between the men and their employers. The trouble in the Railway Workshops involved a large number of sympathy strikes, full particulars of which appear in Labour Report, No 8, pp. 121-127.

The second table relates to the same disputes, but gives some additional particulars to those contained in the first table.

No. 1.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1925.

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
1917.				£
Glass Bottle Makers—	New South Wales	1,000	67,000	36,250
Protest against non-payment for defective bottles, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	Victoria ..	642	31,700	17,600
	South Australia	200	14,000	1,000
Total .. .. .	..	1,842	112,700	54,850
Railway Workshop Employees—	New South Wales	77,357	3,071,000	1,780,000
(Introduction of a card system for job costing in Workshops), Railway Employees in New South Wales, seamen and wharf labourers in all States, coal miners in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and other trades were affected, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	Victoria ..	14,200	637,300	325,500
	Queensland ..	2,350	123,600	62,000
	South Australia	1,900	14,100	7,400
	Western Australia	1,200	84,100	42,300
	Tasmania ..	500	32,150	15,800
Total .. .. .	..	97,507	3,962,250	2,233,000
1918.	NIL.	..	..	..
1919.				
Seamen—	New South Wales	7,700	695,500	358,100
(Increased Wages), Queensland Seamen came out in February, the remainder in May, 1919.	Victoria ..	2,190	197,920	106,370
	Queensland ..	2,770	359,430	185,430
	South Australia	1,705	128,975	62,155
	Western Australia	985	73,520	35,840
	Tasmania ..	655	57,180	27,785
Total .. .. .	..	16,005	1,512,525	775,680
Marine Engineers—	New South Wales	5,150	302,450	167,065
(Claim for 35 per cent. increase in wages), 13/12/19 to 23/2/20	Victoria ..	2,695	159,090	87,755
	Queensland ..	1,322	77,520	42,475
Total .. .. .	..	9,167	539,060	297,295
1920.				
Building Trade Employees—	New South Wales	2,500	25,000	17,000
(Against Saturday work), 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	Victoria ..	2,000	48,000	33,000
	South Australia	300	7,710	5,000
Total .. .. .	..	4,800	80,710	55,000
Marine Stewards—Pantrymen—	New South Wales	6,200	204,800	125,435
(Claim for 8 hour day and increase in overtime rates), 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	Victoria ..	2,330	75,920	43,270
	Queensland ..	1,373	42,232	25,295
	South Australia	673	20,522	12,650
Total .. .. .	..	10,576	343,474	206,650
1921, 1922, and 1923.	NIL	..	..	..
1924.				
Seamen—	New South Wales	443	8,939	6,257
Demand to be "picked up" at Union Rooms instead of ship's side, 20/12/24 to 23/1/25	Victoria ..	376	7,541	5,279
	Queensland ..	117	2,340	1,638
	South Australia ..	122	2,459	1,721
	Western Australia	80	1,607	1,125
	Tasmania ..	38	757	530
Total .. .. .	..	1,176	23,643	16,550
1925.				
Seamen—	New South Wales	1,803	25,326	17,728
Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union, 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	Victoria ..	1,102	21,373	14,961
	Queensland ..	842	6,633	4,643
	South Australia ..	359	6,993	4,878
	Western Australia	235	4,567	3,190
	Tasmania ..	111	2,142	1,500
Total .. .. .	..	3,452	67,000	46,900

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1925.

Dispute.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Glass Bottle Makers, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Protest against non-payment for defective bottles	An acceptance of payment of half their original demand was finally agreed to by employees	Conference between employers & employees with assistance of an arbitrator
Railway Workshop Employees, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales	Protest against introduction of the card system for job costing in workshops	Work resumed on antecedent conditions (Government terms). Card system to be given a trial for three months, after which to be subject of special inquiry	By negotiations with assistance of Secretary for Labour and Industry
Railway Employees other than Workshop Employees	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Partly by voluntary return to work, and partly by filling of men's places
Industries other than Government Railways whose employees were affected	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Seamen, Waterside Workers, Tally Clerks	All States	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Other Industries affected	Victoria	(a) Closing down of various works through shortage of supplies, and (b) refusal of the various unions to handle goods which had been handled by non-unionists on the waterfront	Work resumed on varying conditions in relation to industries	(a) On resumption of supplies (b) By the replacement of non-union labour by unionists on waterfront
Seamen, Queensland. Seamen came out in February and the remainder in May. Strike terminated on 26th August, 1919	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Demand for increase of 35s. per lunar month; increase of 1s. per hour on overtime rates; 6-hour day in port. Insurance of £500 against death and compensation for illness	Wages increased by 35s. per month. Leave of absence and overtime increased, and other concessions	By round table conference summoned by Commonwealth Government
Marine Engineers, 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales Victoria Queensland	Demand for increased rates and altered conditions of work and rates of overtime	Increased rates granted. Other matters to be dealt with by Tribunal	By negotiations and intervention of a distinctive third party
Building Trade Employees, 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Against Saturday work. For reduction from 48 to 44 hours	Parties summoned in order to record agitation for reduced hours	Men decided by ballot to return to work on employers' terms
Marine Stewards and Pantrymen 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	Demand for 8 hours a day, and increased overtime	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Stewards voluntarily offered to resume work
Seamen Interstate Shipping Services, 20/12/24 to 23/1/25	All states	Demand to be "picked up" at Union Rooms instead of at ship's side	Court fixed "picking up" place at Mercantile Marine Office in each State	By award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration
Seamen Interstate and overseas services 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	All States	Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union	Demand conceded together with other modifications of Award, conditionally on Union agreeing not to exercise job control	By conference of parties

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—In Chapter II. variations in rates of wage in Australia since 1891 are indicated by index-numbers, while in Chapter I. variations in retail prices and in wholesale prices are shown by a similar method.

Employment index-numbers form a useful complement to figures showing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, since they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, and furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. While export statistics, for example, represent only the margin of national production sent overseas, statistics of employment measure the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they refer.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.) Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be affirmed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States 1925.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally.

Unemployment—States, 1925.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	102	166,062	18,252	11.0
Victoria	84	122,595	10,484	8.6
Queensland	44	35,852	2,365	6.6
South Australia	54	36,843	1,569	4.3
Western Australia	60	22,805	1,383	6.1
Tasmania	36	7,223	567	7.8
Australia	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1926 (1st Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1926 (1st Quarter) in respect of:—

- The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- The number of members of such unions.
- The number of members unemployed, and
- The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment.—Australia—1891 to 1926 (1st Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " " ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 " " ..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 " " ..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 " " ..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 " " ..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 " " ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 " " ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 " " ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 " " ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 " " ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 " " ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 " " ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 " " ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 " " ..	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 " " ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 " " ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " " ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " " ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " " ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8
1925 1st Quarter ..	405	406,859	37,836	9.3
2nd " " ..	355	359,133	36,490	10.2
3rd " " ..	372	376,278	29,861	7.9
4th " " ..	388	423,248	34,287	8.1
1926 1st " " ..	371	415,612	34,161	8.2

3. **Employment Index-Numbers.**—For convenience of examination and comparison the percentage of members not returned as unemployed is given below, and the result for each year is also stated in the form of an index-number with the year 1911 as base (=1000).

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages and Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1925.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Percentage not returned as Unemployed	90.7	93.4	95.3	93.5	91.7	90.7	92.9	94.2	93.4	88.8	90.7	92.9	91.1	91.2
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	1,000	981	962	952	975	988	980	932	952	975	956	957

The employment rates for 1912 and previous years relate to the end of the year in each case, as yearly averages were not available—those for 1913 and subsequent years represent yearly averages.

Subject to this qualification the figures in the first line of the table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, while the second line shows the relative state of employment in each year compared with that in the year 1911 taken as =1000.

4. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) Australia 1925.—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is either unusually stable or exceptionally casual, such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, &c., and domestic, hotels,

&c., are insufficiently represented in the returns owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1925.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	17	20,198	1,311	6.5
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	61	61,118	7,004	11.5
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	50	38,251	3,730	9.8
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	20	39,649	2,445	6.2
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	12	16,468	366	2.2
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	63	33,884	4,847	14.3
VII. Building . .	45	50,021	3,612	7.2
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	21	27,098	2,132	7.9
X. Land Transport other than Rail- way and Tramway services . .	9	11,690	671	5.7
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .	82	93,003	8,502	9.1
All Groups . .	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

(ii) *Australia, 1912 and Quarterly, 1924 and 1925.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1924 and 1925. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison. The figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries, 1912, 1924, and 1925.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1924.				1925.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3.7	2.8	3.2	5.6	7.0	7.8	5.3	4.3	8.0
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	7.4	10.9	9.2	9.6	15.6	14.9	15.6	7.0	7.5
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	7.3	12.0	10.7	10.8	12.6	9.6	10.6	7.9	10.9
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	6.3	4.4	6.3	8.0	11.4	7.8	6.8	7.1	3.3
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.6	1.8
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	6.9	9.4	12.2	17.6	15.0	12.0	18.2	16.4	10.9
VII. Building . .	5.5	3.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.2	8.4	9.4	5.0
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	5.6	11.7	10.2	12.9	9.2	8.2	8.9	7.0	7.2
X. Other Land Transport . .	1.1	3.6	5.3	11.9	8.9	5.8	6.8	5.4	5.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous . .	5.4	7.1	9.7	9.6	8.7	9.0	8.3	7.1	11.4
AUSTRALIA . .	5.6	7.6	8.3	9.5	10.3	9.3	10.2	7.9	8.1

5. **Unemployment—States.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1924 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 103. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1924 and 1925. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given for purposes of comparison. It must be borne in mind, however, that the classes of industry in the several States are not quite identical:—

Unemployment.—States, Percentages at the end of 1912 ; and Quarterly, 1924 and 1925.

STATE.	1912. end of Year.	1924.				1925.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
New South Wales	5.0	10.6	11.9	13.5	14.3	13.2	12.7	7.8	10.1
Victoria	6.7	5.1	6.4	7.8	9.1	7.7	9.8	9.9	7.1
Queensland	4.6	10.0	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	6.5	5.4	9.2
South Australia	5.1	3.8	4.4	5.4	4.9	3.6	4.8	5.1	3.6
Western Australia	5.8	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.5
Tasmania	3.4	2.1	5.2	4.2	3.8	5.5	11.3	9.3	5.6
AUSTRALIA	5.6	7.6	8.3	9.5	10.3	9.3	10.2	7.9	8.1

As is the case with the preceding table the figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

6. **Causes of Unemployment.**—The following tables give, for Australia, the membership of the unions reporting and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of, and for the years, 1921 to 1925 :—

Unemployment.—Australia, Causes, Quarterly and Yearly, 1921 to 1925.

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions report- ing.	Number of and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1921.									
1st quarter	334,155	34,555	10.4	2,802	0.8	578	0.2	37,935	11.4
2nd quarter	348,654	41,071	11.8	2,287	0.6	911	0.3	44,269	12.7
3rd quarter	360,512	37,786	10.5	2,733	0.7	680	0.2	41,199	11.4
4th quarter	346,703	31,429	9.1	2,385	0.7	643	0.2	34,457	9.9
Year	347,506	36,210	10.4	2,552	0.7	703	0.2	39,465	11.3
1922.									
1st quarter	361,394	30,605	8.5	2,547	0.7	845	0.2	33,997	9.4
2nd quarter	361,901	31,724	8.7	2,693	0.7	582	0.2	34,999	9.6
3rd quarter	371,582	33,295	8.9	2,548	0.7	726	0.2	36,569	9.8
4th quarter	390,304	30,441	7.8	2,415	0.6	687	0.2	33,543	8.6
Year	371,295	31,516	8.5	2,551	0.7	710	0.2	34,777	9.4
1923.									
1st quarter	377,209	24,095	6.4	2,465	0.7	552	0.1	27,112	7.2
2nd quarter	378,161	23,272	6.2	2,713	0.7	946	0.2	26,931	7.1
3rd quarter	380,256	24,647	6.5	2,947	0.8	528	0.1	28,122	7.4
4th quarter	362,129	20,194	5.6	2,531	0.7	947	0.3	23,673	6.6
Year	374,439	23,052	6.2	2,664	0.7	743	0.2	26,460	7.1
1924.									
1st quarter	370,840	23,322	6.3	2,628	0.7	1,298	0.3	27,248	7.3
2nd quarter	373,388	26,397	7.1	2,822	0.7	816	0.2	30,026	8.0
3rd quarter	370,517	24,850	6.7	2,973	0.8	822	0.2	28,645	7.7
4th quarter	371,481	27,651	7.5	2,775	0.7	719	0.2	31,145	8.4
Year	371,557	25,555	6.9	2,800	0.8	914	0.2	29,266	7.9
1925.									
1st quarter	373,566	26,927	7.2	2,762	0.7	653	0.2	30,342	8.1
2nd quarter	342,174	29,242	8.6	2,305	0.7	493	0.1	32,040	9.4
3rd quarter	367,607	25,281	6.9	2,637	0.7	593	0.2	28,511	7.8
4th quarter	413,243	26,418	6.4	2,770	0.7	1,100	0.2	30,238	7.3
Year	374,174	26,967	7.2	2,619	0.7	710	0.2	30,295	8.1

Comparison of the membership figures in the above table with those in sub-section 2, shows that the unions do not at all times give particulars as to causes of unemployment.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—As pointed out in Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), the systems of registration of applications for work and applications from employers are not uniform in the States, and this factor must, therefore, be taken into consideration in making comparisons of the figures relating to the operations of the Labour Bureaux.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the years 1921 to 1925. The figures for Western Australia included in this table and in subsequent tables for the years 1922 and 1923 relate to the twelve months ended 30th June; in all other cases the returns are for calendar years:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia, 1921 to 1925.

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period. ^a	Received during Period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	
1921	7,669	131,867	139,536	b797	b49,824	50,621	58,328
1922	8,304	134,750	143,054	c744	c59,968	60,712	58,351
1923	8,848	116,752	125,600	b655	c56,627	57,282	57,438
1924	11,802	156,361	168,163	b658	d63,451	64,109	65,549
1925	13,216	169,669	182,885	e595	f59,008	59,603	75,177

^a Exclusive of W.A.

^b Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas.

^c Exclusive of Vic., S.A. and Tas.

^d Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

^e N.S.W. only.

^f Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

Compared with 1924 the number of applications for employment received during 1925 increased by 8.5 per cent., while the increase in the number of positions filled was 14.7 per cent. In regard to applications from employers, the number received during 1925 shows a decrease of 7.0 per cent. Applications from employers in Victoria were included for the first time in 1924.

3. **Details for each State.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1925:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1925.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales ..	145	45,289	45,434	595	39,542	40,137	33,609
Victoria ..	1,499	26,642	28,141	..	2,927	2,927	2,987
Queensland ..	10,936	69,092	80,028	..	16,539	16,539	16,400
South Australia ..	142	18,210	18,352	..	..	..	12,698
Western Australia ..	a	8,030	8,030	..	..	..	7,175
Tasmania ..	494	2,406	2,900	..	..	..	2,308
Total ..	b13,216	169,669	182,885	c 595	d59,008	59,603	75,177

(a) Not available.

(b) Exclusive of W.A.

(c) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A., and Tas.

(d) Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

The percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States were:—New South Wales, 74; Victoria, 11; Queensland, 24; South Australia, 70; Western Australia, 89; Tasmania, 96; and all States combined 44 per cent.

4. **Details in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives details for the year 1925 in industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia, 1925.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(b)	Received during Year.(c)	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. ..	90	1,341	1,431	3	75	78	326
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	655	10,453	11,108	10	1,435	1,445	2,039
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	690	3,145	3,835	..	528	528	464
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	436	2,030	2,466	1	556	557	536
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	5	321	326	..	17	17	28
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	..	332	332	..	175	175	124
VII. Building ..	1,158	10,289	11,447	2	2,950	2,952	3,675
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	288	2,351	2,639	..	265	265	351
IX. Rail and Tram Services	307	19,672	19,979	..	449	449	11,422
X. Other Land Transport	5	934	939	2	602	604	551
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	2	87	89	..	40	40	42
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	1,194	14,766	15,960	186	9,676	9,862	11,855
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	516	9,862	10,378	349	11,759	12,108	8,821
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	7,870	94,086	101,956	42	30,481	30,523	34,943
Total ..	13,216	169,669	182,885	595	59,008	59,603	75,177

(a) Exclusive of W.A. (b) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A., and Tas. (c) Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in other States. It should be noted also that special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of positions filled during 1925 were in industrial groups which comprise for the most part unskilled workers, the largest number filled being in Group XIV. (General Labour and Miscellaneous) with 46 per cent., followed by Groups XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.), 16 per cent., and IX. (Rail and Tram Services), 15 per cent.

In Group XIV. the percentage of positions filled in New South Wales was 50, and in Queensland 31 per cent. In Group XII., New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland account for 95.5 per cent., i.e., New South Wales, 51.6 per cent., Western Australia, 32.5 per cent., and Queensland, 11.4 per cent. Most of the positions in Group IX. were filled in South Australia (96 per cent.), where a considerable amount of railway work was in progress.

5. Details by Sexes.—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the year 1925.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Details by Sexes, Australia, 1925.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(b)	Received during Year.(c)	Total.	
Males	12,668	160,295	172,963	228	47,050	47,278	66,610
Females	548	9,374	9,922	367	11,958	12,325	8,567
Total	13,216	169,669	182,885	595	59,008	59,603	75,177

(a) Exclusive of W.A.

(b) Exclusive of Vic., Qld., S.A., W.A. and Tas.

(c) Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1925, 94.5 per cent. (against 93.8 per cent. in 1924) were made by males, and 5.5 per cent. by females. The percentage of positions filled for males was 88.6 per cent. (against 85.3 per cent. in 1924), and for females, 11.4 per cent.

For every 1,000 applications for employment from male workers, 385 positions were filled in 1925, as against 354 in 1924, while the number of positions found for female workers for every 1,000 applications was 863.

§ 4. Assisted Immigration.

1. **General.**—The following table shows the number of immigrants the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments up to the end of the year 1919, and the number arriving in each year since that date.

Assisted Immigration.—Summary, Australia, to 31st December, 1925.

Particulars.	To end of 1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	839,792	9,059	14,682	24,258	26,645	25,036	24,827	964,299

For the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. In 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number was small, and in 1919 was only 245. Increases are shown in the years 1920 to 1923, and slight decreases in 1924 and 1925. The number for 1925 represents only 60 per cent. of the average for the three pre-war years.

2. **Immigrants to each State.**—The next table shows the numbers of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1925 :—

Assisted Immigration.—States, 1925.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Selected { Male	1,668	4,030	620	89	1,588	6	8,001
{ Female	571	829	79	124	527	..	2,130
Nominated { Male	3,213	1,752	796	520	724	55	7,060
{ Female	3,336	1,978	823	559	862	78	7,636
Total ..	8,788	8,589	2,318	1,292	3,701	139	24,827

3. **Immigrants in Industrial Groups.**—The following table gives the number of assisted immigrants of each sex classified in industrial groups, dependents being specified separately :—

Assisted Immigration.—Sexes and Industrial Groups, Australia, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	149	..	149
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. ..	..	..	..	774	1	775
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	..	..	..	96	15	111
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	..	..	..	161	280	441
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	40	14	54
VI. Other Manufacturing .. ..	..	..	..	89	20	109
VII. Building	2	..	2	183	..	183
VIII. Mining .. ..	..	..	..	601	..	601
IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	..	..	..	68	..	68
X. Other Land Transport .. ..	..	..	..	139	2	141
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	..	..	..	52	..	52
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	7,507	11	7,518	600	4	604
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .. ..	..	1,174	1,174	50	1,027	1,077
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous Dependents	492	945	1,437	1,206	381	1,587
				2,852	5,892	8,744
Total	8,001	2,130	10,131	7,060	7,636	14,696

Of the total number of immigrants, 10,181, or 41 per cent. were dependents, of whom 67 per cent. were females. Exclusive of dependents, 69.2 per cent. of the males were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 75.1 per cent. of the females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.).

§ 5. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Scope of Inquiry.**—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number. The tables in the following sub-paras. do not include non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, particulars of which are not available.

2. **Number of Accidents reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1921 to 1925 :—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1921 to 1925.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents {	1921 ..	42	26	86	3	28	194
	1922 ..	33	18	17	3	10	85
	1923 ..	49	22	14	5	12	108
	1924 ..	49	13	12	8	13	96
	1925 ..	58	12	13	6	19	114
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days {	1921 ..	..	481	298	104	371	1,303
	1922 ..	801	517	474	176	353	2,363
	1923 ..	900	606	476	234	319	2,652
	1924 ..	1,061	473	545	299	259	2,741
	1925 ..	992	453	428	266	415	2,632

During the year 1925 a considerable increase in the number of accidents which proved fatal was reported. Slight decreases were recorded in Victoria and South Australia, but in each of the other States increases occurred. The number of non-fatal accidents incapacitating for over 14 days declined in all States excepting Western Australia, where non-fatal accidents increased from 259 in 1924 to 415 in 1925.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1925.

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1925.

Industrial Group.				Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	..	..	..	13	275
II. Engineering, etc.	..	..	..	9	718
III. Food, Drink, etc.	..	..	..	3	117
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	..	..	1	130
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	..	..	1	160
VI. Other Manufacturing	..	..	..	9	129
VII. Building and Scaffolding	..	..	..	6	35
VIII. Mining	..	..	..	64	974
IX. Lifts	..	..	..	5	22
X. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3	72
Total	..	..	..	114	2,632

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry, the percentages being 56 for fatal and 37 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the sources specified in previous reports (see No. 11, page 175).

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1925.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1925.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" " Falls of Ground ..	2	..	..	..	5	..	7
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Accidents ..	(b)7	..	1	..	1	1	10
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	14	3	2	..	..	..	19
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	36	6	5	1	14	2	64

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Includes six quarry accidents.

B.--Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	(a) N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(b) Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives	2	..	2	..	4
" " Falls of Ground	4	7	..	19	4	34
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc.	1	..	..	1	..	2
Other Accidents	1	96	..	198	25	320
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	9	..	9
Other Accidents	33	2	71	29	135
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelt- ing and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	53	179	18	7	257
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	4	..	..	..	4
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dyna- mite, etc.)	2	1	..	..	..	3
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	8	22	..	11	..	41
Other Accidents	8	78	..	57	..	143
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	2	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents	9	..	10	..	19
Total	25	307	181	396	65	974

(a) Not available.

(b) Exclusive of New South Wales.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1925 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 44 fatal and (b)551 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 20 fatal and (b)423 non-fatal accidents above ground.

(iii) *Proportion per 1,000 Persons Employed in Mining.*—The table hereunder shows the number of persons who met with accidents per 1,000 persons employed in 1924. Comparative figures for 1925 are not yet available.

Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1,000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1924.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales ..	0.98	1.09	(a)	(a)	1.05	(a)
Victoria ..	..	1.31	1.01	5.24	0.70	3.26
Queensland ..	0.57	0.35	72.58	55.87	0.47	65.15
South Australia ..	6.94	..	225.43	..	6.94	225.43
Western Australia ..	1.60	2.97	28.85	102.53	1.75	36.73
Tasmania ..	0.43	..	32.45	..	0.38	29.11
Australia ..	1.14	1.07	(b)49.23	(b)39.45	1.10	(b)45.60

(a) Not available.

(b) Exclusive of New South Wales.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1921. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1921 to 1925, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1920.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1921 to 1925.

—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1921 to 1925.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1921 to 1925.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1921 ..	213	159	118	108	116	79	3	796	a382
1922 ..	217	169	118	106	117	83	3	813	a387
1923 ..	204	160	119	110	115	87	2	797	a383
1924 ..	202	158	117	109	117	84	4	791	a376
1925 ..	188	154	107	101	114	75	4	743	a382
NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1921 ..	925	466	344	150	173	83	..	2,141	b2,555
1922 ..	858	452	346	144	189	69	..	2,058	b2,484
1923 ..	763	388	285	78	170	59	..	1,743	b2,157
1924 ..	726	386	271	84	149	60	..	1,676	b2,091
1925 ..	715	367	287	85	152	45	..	1,651	b2,012
NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1921 ..	285,638	195,971	103,786	55,701	45,334	15,842	737	703,009	703,009
1922 ..	284,689	206,281	100,939	55,208	41,405	14,346	70	702,938	702,938
1923 ..	267,299	206,049	109,153	60,786	42,319	14,065	72	699,743	699,743
1924 ..	274,831	217,044	112,238	65,812	43,270	15,516	444	729,155	729,155
1925 ..	309,002	220,941	127,735	73,611	48,855	15,130	448	795,722	795,722
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP. d									
1922 ..	e0.3	5.1	e2.7	e0.9	e8.7	e9.4	90.5	..	..
1923 ..	e6.1	e0.1	8.1	10.1	2.2	e2.0	2.8	e0.5	e0.5
1924 ..	2.8	5.3	2.8	8.3	2.2	3.1	516.0	5.8	5.8
1925 ..	12.4	1.8	13.8	11.9	12.9	e2.5	0.9	9.1	9.1

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

Except in the last column, "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organization. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. The schemes of organization of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of the unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing for one or two specified purposes only. Moreover, a reduction in the number of unions is not necessarily an indication that no new unions have been formed, for while fresh unions have come into being others have died out or have amalgamated.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1921 to 1925.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1921 to 1925. In Report No. 11 attention was drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period under review, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1921 to 1925.

Industrial Groups.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	19	19	18	18	18 (4) ^a
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	75	69	70	69	68 (21)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	66	68	64	65	65 (39)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	25	25	24	24	22 (10)
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	18	17	14	14	14 (10)
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	85	84	79	78	78 (36)
VII. Building ..	57	54	52	51	51 (31)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	19	19	16	16	15 (12)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	49	52	51	51	50 (33)
X. Other Land Transport ..	20	20	14	13	13 (8)
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	70	74	94	91	56 (31)
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	9	10	8	8	8 (3)
XIII. Domestic, Hotels etc. ..	24	26	26	23	22 (16)
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	260	276	267	270	263 (128)
Total	796	813	797	791	743 (382) ^a

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1921 to 1925—continued.

Industrial Groups.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	25,541	23,582	24,465	23,859	32,279
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	57,012	53,637	59,032	68,243	72,750
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	51,698	54,497	58,663	55,402	58,326
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	42,069	44,540	45,842	46,521	44,632
V. Books, Printing, etc.	15,059	15,341	16,249	15,856	16,532
VI. Other Manufacturing	38,873	37,942	38,554	40,376	41,689
VII. Building	42,244	42,177	46,231	51,819	55,314
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	39,967	38,082	37,063	40,996	44,403
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	88,731	92,152	89,405	90,365	108,037
X. Other Land Transport	16,944	20,376	16,386	17,785	18,219
XI. Shipping, etc.	40,840	41,510	38,006	37,823	39,309
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	47,893	43,538	36,584	46,081	48,157
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	20,442	21,130	20,713	22,861	24,251
XIV. Miscellaneous	175,696	174,434	172,550	171,168	191,824
Total	703,009	702,938	699,743	729,155	795,722

4. Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.—(i.) *States, 1925.* The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons “in receipt of wages or salary,” and persons “unemployed”), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1925, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1925. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1925.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'itory.	Total.
MALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	475,489	322,880	174,841	108,393	80,274	37,362	1,353	1,200,592
No. of Members of Unions	279,673	182,518	113,573	66,295	43,407	13,490	443	699,399
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	58·8	56·5	65·0	61·2	54·1	36·1	32·7	58·3
FEMALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	105,416	96,487	36,730	23,940	15,053	8,318	109	286,053
No. of Members of Unions	29,329	38,423	14,162	7,316	5,448	1,640	5	96,323
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	28·1	39·8	38·6	30·6	36·2	19·7	4·6	33·7

(ii.) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1921 to 1925 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1921 to 1925.

Particulars.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
MALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,097,970	1,124,543	1,149,530	1,175,749	1,200,592
No. of Members of Unions	622,493	616,886	608,820	640,774	699,399
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	56.7	54.9	53.0	54.5	58.3
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	264,456	269,967	275,081	280,664	286,053
N.o. of Members of Unions	80,516	86,052	90,923	88,381	96,323
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	30.4	31.9	33.1	31.5	33.7

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1921 to 1925.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1921 to 1925 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only:—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia, 1921 to 1925.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1921 ..	15	15	37	41	55	26	30	57	53	53	382
1922 ..	16	14	44	42	42	30	33	53	56	57	387
1923 ..	17	13	41	42	51	36	27	55	47	54	385
1924 ..	19	13	41	43	47	35	28	50	53	47	373
1925 ..	21	10	39	48	49	29	32	49	57	48	382a
MEMBERSHIP.											
1921 ..	337,683	115,364	120,331	58,775	39,729	10,442	7,213	8,076	3,722	1,674	703,009
1922 ..	338,689	104,299	138,492	57,115	30,834	12,019	8,150	7,602	3,987	1,751	702,938
1923 ..	341,167	100,122	131,796	55,379	37,634	14,152	6,231	8,057	3,432	1,773	699,743
1924 ..	379,009	96,892	127,120	59,847	33,303	14,517	6,378	7,303	3,857	1,429	729,155
1925 ..	449,878	77,815	130,924	69,778	34,720	12,067	7,871	7,065	4,183	1,421	795,722
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1921 ..	48.0	16.4	17.1	8.4	5.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
1922 ..	48.2	14.8	19.7	8.1	4.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	100.0
1923 ..	48.8	14.3	18.8	7.9	5.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	100.0
1924 ..	52.0	13.2	17.4	8.2	4.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	100.0
1925 ..	56.5	9.8	16.4	8.8	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0

(a) See footnote (a) on page 122.

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1921 to 1925. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 84 per cent., the number and membership of unions having less than 2,000 members have considerably decreased.

6. Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1921 to 1925.

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
Number of Unions	1921 ..	17	10	15	19	40
	1922 ..	19	13	16	15	42
	1923 ..	20	13	16	19	39
	1924 ..	19	13	13	21	39
	1925 ..	19	16	9	23	37
Number of Members	1921 ..	20,787	42,127	60,413	137,585	307,438
	1922 ..	25,291	45,202	65,006	137,351	289,251
	1923 ..	28,698	38,664	80,970	134,057	285,085
	1924 ..	21,831	35,037	77,665	148,834	294,681
	1925 ..	22,250	49,234	72,977	171,908	326,624

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 104 in 1925, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 81 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1921 to 1925.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1921 to 1925.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
No. of Councils	1921 ..	3	5	3	3	9	1	24
	1922 ..	3	5	4	3	9	2	27
	1923 ..	3	6	4	3	9	2	28
	1924 ..	3	5	4	3	9	2	27
	1925 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	26
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1921 ..	126	187	49	74	181	27	644
	1922 ..	97	182	74	79	179	33	647
	1923 ..	84	182	73	73	174	35	624
	1924 ..	93	185	81	76	189	41	668
	1925 ..	88	190	83	62	209	52	687

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

8. Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1925. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—Industrial Groups, 1925.

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Membership.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Membership.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3	30,194	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	6	67,695
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	16	70,347	X. Other Land Transport ..	3	11,611
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	13	41,396	XI. Shipping, etc.	8	35,233
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4	42,859	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	108,198
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2	13,562	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	3	15,604
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	17	37,916	XIV. Miscellaneous	41	105,773
VII. Building	6	48,105			
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	1	27,534	TOTAL	124	656,032

The figures in the above table are not comparable with those given in the table in sub-paragraph 6 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in sub-paragraph 6 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organizations registered under the Act are, of course, not included.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. General.—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1922 and 1925 :—

Employers' Associations—States, 1922 to 1925.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Total.
No. of Associations.								
1922 ..	115	167	60	46	62	17	..	467
1923 ..	137	132	85	48	54	24	..	480
1924 ..	127	135	80	49	53	25	..	469
1925 ..	133	141	78	52	51	25	..	480
No. of Branches.								
1922 ..	135	71	39	..	12	5	..	262
1923 ..	102	49	54	..	12	8	..	225
1924 ..	79	41	70	..	12	8	..	210
1925 ..	480	621	194	1	17	2	..	1,315
MEMBERSHIP.								
1922 ..	18,187	18,963	7,648	2,888	1,713	2,307	..	51,706
1923 ..	27,027	19,813	12,918	5,101	2,477	2,751	..	70,087
1924 ..	28,667	21,095	17,060	5,746	2,646	2,716	..	77,930
1925 ..	38,931	34,274	17,831	6,346	3,369	2,599	..	103,350

The decrease in 1924 in the number of associations is partly explained by the exclusion of certain associations which have been found to be not strictly employers' associations, while, in some cases, associations have become either inactive or defunct. On the other hand, the inclusion of additional associations accounts for the increased membership.

The large increase shown for "No. of Branches" for the year 1925 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1924 and 1925.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1924 and 1925.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) ..	23	20	2	2	1,398	1,384
II. (Engineering, etc.) ..	14	14	12	11	3,435	3,456
III. (Food, Drink, etc.) ..	101	100	40	25	15,556	17,865
IV. (Clothing, Hats, etc.) ..	20	22	..	9	4,462	2,832
V. (Books, Printing, etc.) ..	35	34	..	3	3,509	3,310
VI. (Other Manufacturing) ..	49	49	2	1	3,142	3,234
VII. (Building) ..	28	27	10	12	2,754	2,983
VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.) ..	13	13	1	..	344	320
X. (Other Land Transport) ..	14	18	..	1	2,240	3,009
XI. (Shipping, etc.) ..	16	16	2	2	310	256
XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) ..	25	30	139	1,243	22,280	46,487
XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) ..	18	17	..	..	3,696	1,727
XIV. (Miscellaneous) ..	113	120	2	6	14,804	16,487
Total	469	480	210	1,315	77,930	103,350

The female membership of these associations was 3,119 for 1924, and 4,924 for 1925.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1922 to 1925.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1922 to 1925.

Membership Groups.	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
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NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1922	10	11	11	21	38	69	307	467
1923	14	18	21	16	46	71	294	480
1924	16	19	21	19	48	68	278	469
1925	18	21	20	23	50	69	279	480

MEMBERSHIP.

1922	19,514	7,221	3,970	5,230	5,745	4,591	5,435	51,706
1923	25,982	13,732	8,044	4,784	6,965	4,931	5,649	70,087
1924	34,937	13,909	7,905	4,527	6,749	4,493	5,320	77,930
1925	58,259	15,176	7,436	5,393	7,171	4,624	5,291	103,350

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.

1922	38	14	8	10	11	9	10	100
1923	37	20	11	7	10	7	8	100
1924	44	18	10	6	9	6	7	100
1925	56	15	7	5	7	5	5	100

5. Federations of Employers' Associations.—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each State body enjoys complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for years 1923 to 1925, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States :—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1923 to 1925.

INTER STATE OF REGISTRATION EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, 1923 TO 1925.							TOTAL.		
YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—								
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.				
No. OF ASSOCIATIONS.									
1923	4	4	4	5	12	29
1924	2	6	6	11	9	34
1925	3	5	4	10	8	30
MEMBERSHIP.									
1923	679	2,028	465	16,521	26,832	46,525
1924	427	595	829	29,612	26,523	57,986
1925	3,899	535	634	20,549	25,778	51,395

Of the total membership of 103,350 of these associations, 49.7 per cent are organized on an inter-State basis.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. **The International Labour Conference, 1925.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office and the reports of the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15.

Australia was represented at the Seventh Conference by The Right Honourable Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner, Government delegate; A. J. McNeil, Esq., Employers' delegate; G. Lawson, Esq., Employees' delegate.

The Agenda included the following items :—(i) Workmen's Compensation. (ii) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. (iii) Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used. (iv) Night work in bakeries.

Workmen's compensation appeared on the Agenda for the first time, but the other items, (ii) to (iv) inclusive, were placed on the Agenda for the second year in succession for the purpose of a final vote on the proposals provisionally adopted on the various subjects by the 1924 Conference.

On the final reading of the provisionally adopted convention for a weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, the Conference rejected it. Recommendations or conventions concerning each of the other items were adopted. Resolutions were also adopted concerning the following subjects :—(i) the standardization of working conditions of mines; (ii) apprenticeship and vocational and technical education; (iii) the study of the conditions of work of agricultural labourers; (iv) an inquiry into conditions of labour in Asiatic countries; and (v) the employment of children in China.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1925. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *International Labour Review* published by the International Labour Office:—

Unemployment in various countries during 1925.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia ..	..	..	9.3	..	..	10.2	..	..	7.9	..	..	8.1	8.8
Belgium (d) ..	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8 ^a	0.7	b	2.8	1.4 ^c
Canada ..	10.2	9.5	8.5	8.7	7.0	6.1	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.1	5.7	7.9	7.0
Denmark ..	16.3	16.6	15.1	13.5	12.1	9.0	8.3	9.2	10.5	12.7	18.3	31.1	14.4
Germany ..	8.1	7.3	5.8	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.8	10.7	19.4	6.8
Great Britain ..	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.4	10.1	12.3	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.5
Holland ..	15.1	12.2	9.4	7.7	6.9	6.6	8.3	8.5	7.7	8.1	b	16.0	9.7 ^c
Hungary ..	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.2	19.0	19.0	17.9	15.2	14.3	13.4	15.6	16.4	17.7
Norway ..	11.9	12.0	11.1	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.3	10.1	13.5	16.4	b	26.1	12.5 ^c
Sweden ..	14.6	13.7	12.0	10.9	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.7	8.5	10.0	b	19.4	11.0 ^c
Switzerland (e) ..	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.5

(a) Provisional figures. (b) Not yet available. (c) Average for eleven months. (d) Unemployment insurance societies. (e) Per cent. of workers in 1920.

3. **Trade Unionism in other Countries.**—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries, and the percentage of such membership on total population. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the *Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions*.

Trade Unions—Membership, 31st December, 1923.

Country.	Population. (a)	Total No. of Organized Workers.	No. of Organized Workers per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Country.	Population. (a)	Total No. of Organized Workers.	No. of Organized Workers per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Austria ..	6,526,661	1,117,192	171	Canada ..	8,788,483	255,299	29
Germany ..	59,852,682	9,193,359	153	Poland ..	27,178,690	769,811	28
Great Britain ..	40,560,588	5,405,000	133	Nemel ..	150,000	4,097	27
Australia ..	5,749,807	699,743	120	Estonia ..	1,110,538	30,000	27
Czecho-Slovakia ..	13,611,349	1,504,923	111	Hungary ..	8,119,432	191,542	24
Belgium ..	7,539,568	744,998	99	Spain ..	21,658,222	452,936	21
Denmark ..	3,267,831	302,904	93	Latvia ..	1,596,131	23,658	15
Switzerland ..	3,880,320	298,901	77	Argentina ..	8,698,516	120,000	14
New Zealand ..	1,099,449	80,000	73	Finland ..	3,402,593	47,633	14
Holland ..	7,086,913	544,900	73	Bulgaria ..	4,958,400	49,803	10
Sweden ..	5,987,520	400,022	67	Portugal ..	6,032,991	50,000	8
Mexico ..	13,886,948	800,000	58	Jugo-Slavia ..	12,017,323	59,692	5
Italy ..	38,835,941	2,234,520	51	Peru ..	5,550,000	25,000	5
Luxemburg ..	260,767	12,600	47	Roumania ..	17,393,149	78,206	4
Iceland ..	94,690	4,000	42	South Africa ..	8,000,000	35,000	4
Chile ..	3,754,951	150,000	40	Brazil ..	30,635,605	100,000	3
France ..	39,209,766	1,395,847	36	Japan ..	57,655,000	125,551	2
Cuba ..	2,889,004	100,000	35	British India ..	319,929,583	300,000	1
Russia ..	131,299,007	4,556,000	35	Dutch East ..	..	..	..
Norway ..	2,649,775	90,497	34	Indies ..	49,350,834	60,000	1
U.S.A. (b) ..	106,138,806	3,600,000	34	Egypt ..	13,000,000	12,000	0.9
Ireland ..	4,390,219	139,000	32	China ..	436,094,953	300,000	0.7

(a) The population figures are taken principally from Hübner's *Geographische-statistische Tabellen* 1924, and are exclusive of colonies or dependencies.

(b) Continental America and Hawaii.

4. Employers' Associations in Great Britain.—The principal Employers' Association in Great Britain is the Federation of British Industries. This Federation is composed of 188 local associations, covering over 2,000 firms and companies.

There are, moreover, other general associations of employers, such as The National Union of Manufacturers, The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and The National Chamber of Trade, but information concerning their membership is not available.

5. International Statistics of Co-operative Societies.—In the People's Year Book for 1922 (the official publication of the co-operative movement in the United Kingdom), statistics are given of the collective membership and trade of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies of the representative Co-operative Unions in the year 1920.

It is there shown that for 18 countries the number of distributing societies was nearly 18,000, with a membership of approximately 12,000,000, and an annual trade of about £750,000,000 in British equivalent values at par. The figures do not include Belgium and Russia, where the movement is firmly established, as the necessary information is not available. In the United Kingdom there were 1,379 Societies with a membership of 4,504,852, and an annual trade of £254,158,144.

For the year 1923 the number of Societies in the United Kingdom was 1,314 with a membership of 4,569,256, and an annual trade of £165,490,038.

During 1924 the number of Societies remained stationary, but the total membership increased to 4,702,868 and the sales to £177,077,825.

An International Co-operative Exhibition was held in Ghent during July and August of 1924, and a Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance took place during the last weeks of the Exhibition, at which there were present 500 delegates representing 28 countries.

A development of considerable importance to the agricultural co-operative movement is the formation in the United States in January, 1925, of an American Institute of Co-operation. This Institute is to be an educational institution, and has been established by the great farm organizations of the country, by the large co-operative organizations, and by the Marketing Bureaux of various States working in close collaboration with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Amongst the objects of the Institute are the following :—

- (i) To collect and make available a body of knowledge concerning the co-operative movement in the United States and in other lands.
- (ii) To serve as a means of clarifying thought as to what the co-operative movement really is, and of bringing about more harmony and unity of action among organizations directly or indirectly connected with co-operation.
- (iii) To serve as a means of training and developing leaders and workers in respect to co-operative theory and practice.
- (iv) To serve as a means of assisting educational institutions to improve their teaching courses in co-operation.
- (v) To focus the spirit of the co-operative movement as a means of community and national development.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1924 and 1925.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1924.	1925.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1924.	1925.
		s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
GROUP I. METALS—				GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—			
Iron—Pig—				Currants ..	lb.	0 7	0 6 ¹¹ / ₁₆
Mixed Nos.	ton	159 2	157 6	Raisins ..	doz. 1 lb.	0 6 ¹¹ / ₁₆	0 6 ¹¹ / ₁₆
Rod and Bar ..	"	381 8	405 0	Herrings ..	tins	7 6	7 6 ¹ / ₂
Angle and Tee ..	"	356 8	358 9	Salmon ..	doz. hlvs.	15 6	16 6
Plate ..	"	323 4	316 3	Sardines ..	lb.	1 5 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂
Hoop ..	"	380 0	380 0	Tea ..	"	2 1 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ¹ / ₂
Galvanized ..	"	575 10	573 11	Cocoa ..	"	1 3	1 3
Corrugated ..	"	354 6	300 0	Sugar ..	ton	782 6	781 0
Wire Fencing ..	"	1,160 5	1,281 3	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ¹ / ₂
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	890 10	1,026 3	Tapioca ..	cwt.	30 7 ¹ / ₂	22 11
Lead—Sheet ..	"	1,001 8	1,160 0	Rice ..	ton	442 11	445 0
Piping ..	lb.	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ⁷ / ₈	Salt—Fine ..	"	124 2	128 8
Copper—Sheet ..	ton	40 0	40 8	Rock ..	doz. 1 lb.	160 0	157 6
Coal (on Wharf) ..	cwt.	34 9	33 9	Mustard ..	tins	45 4 ¹ / ₂	45 4 ¹ / ₂
Tinned Plates ..	lb.	4 3 ¹ / ₂	4 9	Starch ..	lb.	0 11	0 11
Quicksilver ..				Blue ..	"	0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 11 ¹ / ₂
GROUP II. TEXTILES				Matches ..	gross	5 11 ¹ / ₂	5 11 ¹ / ₂
LEATHER, ETC.—				Candles ..	lb.	0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ¹ / ₂
Jute Goods—				Kerosene ..	gallon	1 8	1 7 ¹ / ₂
Branbags ..	doz.	7 0 ¹ / ₂	9 1 ¹ / ₂	Tobacco ..	lb.	a	a
Corn sacks ..	each	12 6	13 2 ¹ / ₂	GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Wool packs ..		5 0 ¹ / ₂	5 8 ¹ / ₂	Beef ..	100 lb.	32 0	34 3 ¹ / ₂
Leather—				Mutton ..	lb.	0 6	0 5 ¹ / ₂
Factory Crop ..	lb.	1 5	1 5 ¹ / ₂	Lamb ..	"	0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹ / ₂
Waxed Kip ..	"	1 10	2 0	Veal ..	"	0 3	0 3 ¹ / ₂
Waxed Split ..	"	1 2	1 1 ¹ / ₂	Pork ..	"	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 10
Cotton—Raw ..	"	1 4	1 0 ¹ / ₂	GROUP VII.			
Wool ..	"	2 2 ¹ / ₂	1 8 ¹ / ₂	BUILDING			
Twine—Reaper ..	"	a	a	MATERIAL—			
and Binder ..				Timber, Flooring			
Tallow ..	ton	777 2	761 7	6 x 1 ¹ / ₂ ..	100 ft. lin.	22 1	20 7
GROUP III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—				6 x 1 ¹ / ₂ ..	"	16 1	15 8
Wheat ..	bushel	5 4 ¹ / ₂	6 0 ¹ / ₂	6 x 2 ..	"	14 1	13 6 ¹ / ₂
Flour ..	ton	265 10 ¹ / ₂	296 2	6 x 2 ..	"	10 7	10 10
Bran ..	"	116 6	150 9	6 x 2 ..	"	11 6	11 3 ¹ / ₂
Pollard ..	"	138 7	170 0	Weatherboards			
Oats ..	bushel	3 3 ¹ / ₂	3 1 ¹ / ₂	Oregon ..	1,000 ft.		
Oatmeal ..	ton	510 0	477 6	sp.	232 6	221 8	
Barley—English	bushel	4 8	5 9 ¹ / ₂	Shelving ..	"	556 3	483 0
Cape ..	"	4 1 ¹ / ₂	4 7 ¹ / ₂	Cement ..	cask	20 6 ¹ / ₂	20 2
Maize ..	ton	180 0	183 5	White Lead ..	ton	1,215 10	1,272 11
Hay ..	"	66 3	58 3	Slates ..	1,000	a	a
Straw ..	"	6 4 ¹ / ₂	5 6 ¹ / ₂	GROUP VIII.			
Peas ..	bushel	87 8	184 6	CHEMICALS—			
Potatoes ..	ton	6 6	8 5 ¹ / ₂	Cream of Tartar	lb.	1 2 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂
Malt ..	bushel	114 0	111 2	Carbonate of			
Chaff ..	ton	239 9	293 5	Soda ..	ton	282 6	275 0
Onions ..	"			Sulphate ..	"	723 9	715 0
GROUP IV. DAIRY				Caustic Soda ..	"	235 0	235 0
PRODUCE—				Potassium			
Ham ..	lb.	1 9	1 8 ¹ / ₂	Cyanide ..	lb.	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 5 ¹ / ₂
Bacon ..	"	1 4	1 3 ¹ / ₂	Alum ..	ton	460 5	435 0
Cheese ..	"	1 1 ¹ / ₂	1 1				
Butter ..	"	1 5	1 5 ¹ / ₂				
Lard ..	doz.	0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹ / ₂				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 5 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₂				
Honey ..	lb.	0 6	0 4 ¹ / ₂				
Beeswax ..	"	1 3 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₂				
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	11 4 ¹ / ₂	11 5 ¹ / ₂				

a Not available.

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1925.

Items.	Bread.	Flour.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oat-meal.	Rais- ins.	Cur- rants.	Starch.
Unit of Quantity ..	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	5.6	62.6	27.7	26.6	4.6	3.4	4.0	8.7	3.7	8.6	8.9	9.5
Newcastle ..	5.7	62.2	27.6	26.2	4.9	3.8	4.5	8.0	4.3	9.7	8.7	10.0
Broken Hill ..	6.4	60.7	32.0	29.6	5.2	5.5	5.9	8.2	4.3	9.6	8.4	11.1
Goulburn ..	5.7	61.4	29.2	28.5	5.0	4.0	4.3	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.1	12.0
Bathurst ..	5.5	59.7	27.0	27.6	4.7	3.9	4.7	8.9	4.4	10.4	8.8	11.1
Weighted Average ..	5.6	62.5	27.9	26.7	4.7	3.5	4.1	8.6	3.8	8.8	8.8	9.7
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	5.4	61.3	28.2	26.4	4.5	3.3	3.5	7.7	3.4	9.4	8.8	10.5
Ballarat ..	6.0	57.7	25.3	24.1	4.9	3.4	3.8	8.1	3.2	9.0	8.9	11.3
Bendigo ..	6.4	63.1	24.6	22.9	5.0	3.8	4.1	7.8	3.9	7.9	8.6	10.5
Geelong ..	6.0	58.0	25.1	25.3	4.5	3.1	4.0	7.3	3.3	8.8	8.7	9.7
Warrnambool ..	6.5	57.6	25.3	25.5	5.0	3.4	3.8	7.7	3.9	9.8	8.4	10.2
Weighted Average ..	5.5	61.0	27.8	27.0	4.5	3.3	3.6	7.7	3.4	9.4	8.7	10.5
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	5.6	60.9	27.9	28.1	4.5	3.1	3.4	8.1	3.3	9.9	8.8	9.9
Toowoomba ..	5.9	73.5	29.8	26.9	4.8	3.5	3.6	8.6	3.8	9.3	9.2	11.0
Rockhampton ..	6.0	70.7	27.9	26.5	4.8	3.0	3.5	8.8	4.1	9.4	10.9	10.9
Charters Towers ..	6.3	70.7	30.4	30.5	5.3	4.0	5.1	9.8	4.4	14.0	10.7	12.9
Warwick ..	5.9	77.2	29.6	24.0	5.0	3.7	4.2	8.6	4.3	10.8	9.6	11.6
Weighted Average ..	5.7	70.4	28.1	27.9	4.6	3.1	3.5	8.2	3.5	10.0	9.0	10.2
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	5.7	62.2	27.5	28.0	4.5	3.8	4.1	7.9	3.5	7.5	6.9	9.2
Kadina, etc. ..	5.7	56.2	28.0	32.5	4.8	4.5	5.0	7.6	4.3	9.8	7.5	10.7
Port Pirie ..	5.4	64.9	29.4	29.6	4.7	4.3	4.8	7.7	4.5	9.8	7.5	9.9
Mt. Gambier ..	5.7	60.3	30.2	31.6	4.5	4.1	4.9	7.3	3.9	9.2	8.2	10.5
Peterborough ..	5.8	69.3	30.1	33.5	5.0	4.6	4.9	8.0	4.4	9.8	7.4	11.2
Weighted Average ..	5.7	62.1	27.7	28.4	4.5	3.9	4.2	7.9	3.6	7.7	7.0	9.3
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	6.0	58.4	25.0	22.8	5.0	3.0	3.4	7.7	3.7	5.7	5.9	9.3
Kalgoorlie ..	6.5	64.2	28.5	27.5	5.5	4.3	5.2	8.6	4.0	7.2	7.8	12.3
Northam ..	6.0	62.0	28.1	24.0	5.4	3.2	4.0	8.5	4.0	6.2	6.2	11.0
Bunbury ..	6.0	66.4	23.9	24.7	5.3	3.8	4.1	9.2	4.1	8.0	7.9	10.9
Geraldton ..	6.6	64.0	29.3	20.9	5.0	4.0	4.6	8.9	4.7	8.5	8.3	12.0
Weighted Average ..	6.1	59.4	25.5	23.3	5.0	3.2	3.6	7.9	3.8	6.0	6.2	9.7
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	5.5	59.4	26.7	23.0	4.5	3.7	4.3	7.6	3.7	9.7	9.4	10.3
Launceston ..	4.9	56.9	24.7	23.3	4.5	3.3	3.8	7.4	3.3	9.1	9.1	10.3
Burnie ..	5.3	59.0	28.7	25.0	4.5	3.7	4.1	8.4	3.9	9.0	7.9	10.2
Devonport ..	6.0	57.1	29.4	26.4	4.5	3.9	4.4	8.6	3.9	10.8	8.2	10.8
Queenstown ..	6.0	63.5	30.3	26.8	4.9	4.2	4.8	8.9	4.6	13.1	9.8	11.8
Weighted Average ..	5.4	58.7	26.5	23.5	4.5	3.6	4.2	7.7	3.7	9.7	9.2	10.4
Weighted Average, Australia ..	5.6	62.4	27.6	26.8	4.6	3.4	3.8	8.1	3.6	8.8	8.5	10.0

SECTION II.—*continued.*Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1925—*continued.*

Items.	Blue.	C'ndles	Soap.	Pota- toes.	Onions	Kero- sene.	Milk.	Butter	Cheese	Eggs.	Bacon, Middle	Bacon, Should- er.
Unit of Quantity ..	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon.	quart.	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	15.7	11.4	5.3	29.0	3.7	23.7	7.8	20.3	14.2	25.7	19.4	12.7
Newcastle ..	16.3	12.1	5.2	25.5	3.6	25.4	7.0	20.3	13.7	24.8	18.8	14.8
Broken Hill ..	13.2	12.4	5.3	29.1	3.2	33.1	10.0	23.5	15.5	22.3	20.6	17.4
Goulburn ..	18.0	12.4	5.7	23.4	3.6	27.2	7.7	20.1	13.6	24.1	17.5	14.2
Bathurst ..	17.4	12.2	6.1	22.1	3.6	27.8	8.0	20.7	14.9	23.4	18.3	12.8
Weighted Average ..	15.7	11.5	5.3	28.6	3.7	24.2	7.8	20.4	14.2	25.5	19.3	13.0
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	13.0	11.5	5.4	21.0	2.8	25.0	7.3	19.9	16.8	23.5	22.6	14.9
Ballarat ..	12.3	11.4	5.6	17.3	2.5	30.4	8.0	19.9	13.8	18.9	21.8	14.8
Bendigo ..	13.5	11.9	5.2	20.8	2.9	30.1	7.0	20.4	13.1	18.0	19.9	13.8
Geelong ..	12.8	10.4	5.2	18.0	2.6	25.8	6.9	18.8	13.3	19.2	21.1	15.4
Warrnambool ..	12.0	9.8	5.1	15.6	2.5	25.9	6.0	20.2	14.4	16.2	21.3	14.2
Weighted Average ..	13.0	11.5	5.4	20.6	2.8	25.4	7.3	19.9	16.4	22.9	22.4	14.9
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	12.0	10.7	4.9	28.5	3.1	24.8	7.2	20.6	14.4	24.2	16.5	10.3
Toowoomba ..	11.9	10.2	5.1	26.3	3.4	26.6	6.4	20.9	14.4	18.2	15.9	11.1
Rockhampton ..	15.2	10.8	4.8	28.9	3.4	22.2	7.7	19.2	14.1	23.1	17.0	12.9
Charlton Towers ..	17.0	13.6	5.4	35.5	4.5	24.7	7.6	22.9	18.3	28.6	18.8	13.9
Warwick ..	16.3	11.8	5.5	24.8	3.2	29.3	6.0	21.5	15.0	18.1	16.0	11.4
Weighted Average ..	12.5	10.8	5.0	28.5	3.2	24.8	7.2	20.6	14.5	23.7	16.6	10.8
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	12.7	11.2	5.8	22.9	2.7	23.8	7.9	21.1	13.8	19.8	20.6	14.3
Kadina, etc. ..	13.2	12.0	5.3	27.1	3.3	25.2	7.3	19.8	14.8	14.9	20.7	18.6
Port Pirie ..	12.3	12.9	5.5	26.5	3.2	26.6	8.0	21.3	14.3	18.3	21.1	17.5
Mt. Gambier ..	12.3	12.0	5.4	16.7	2.8	25.9	6.3	17.0	13.4	15.0	19.9	16.2
Peterborough ..	12.1	13.2	6.7	27.7	3.4	28.7	6.7	20.4	14.9	15.6	21.7	20.0
Weighted Average ..	12.7	11.3	5.8	23.3	2.8	24.0	7.8	21.0	13.9	19.4	20.6	14.7
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	16.0	11.1	4.5	22.6	3.0	21.4	8.6	21.1	14.3	23.3	20.0	12.2
Kalgoorlie ..	18.4	12.3	6.5	26.6	3.8	35.2	9.7	23.9	15.8	27.6	21.4	15.6
Northam ..	16.4	12.0	4.2	24.7	3.1	22.7	7.6	22.5	14.9	19.7	20.2	14.7
Bunbury ..	17.4	12.0	5.3	23.0	3.5	23.2	7.8	22.2	15.9	22.7	20.4	14.0
Geraldton ..	18.2	12.4	4.7	27.6	3.9	24.7	7.0	23.6	16.9	23.6	21.5	15.1
Weighted Average ..	16.4	11.3	4.7	23.2	3.1	23.0	8.7	21.5	14.6	23.6	20.2	12.7
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	12.1	10.6	5.1	21.1	3.3	27.2	6.9	20.3	13.7	20.7	17.5	10.8
Launceston ..	11.4	10.1	5.1	20.6	3.0	24.7	6.9	20.1	13.2	19.1	18.3	11.0
Burnie ..	12.3	10.9	5.8	22.4	3.0	25.9	6.0	19.2	14.6	18.3	17.6	14.1
Devonport ..	13.9	11.4	6.1	20.9	3.3	26.8	6.4	19.3	14.1	16.9	18.4	13.4
Queenstown ..	14.6	12.1	6.6	27.9	3.6	31.3	8.1	21.6	15.4	25.0	18.6	13.9
Weighted Average ..	12.1	10.6	5.2	21.2	3.2	26.6	6.9	20.2	13.7	20.1	17.8	11.2
Weighted Average, Australia..	14.2	11.4	5.3	24.9	3.2	24.6	7.6	20.4	14.9	23.6	20.2	13.5

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1925—continued.

Items.	Ham.	Beef Fresh, Sirloin.	Beef Fresh, Rib.	Beef Fresh, Flank.	Beef Fresh, Shin.	Steak, Rump.	Steak, Shoulder.	Steak, Stewing.	Beef Co'ned, Round.	Beef Co'ned, Brisket with Bone.	Beef Co'ned, Brisket without Bone.	Mutt'n, Leg.
Unit of Quantity ..	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney ..	23.4	9.2	6.9	5.8	3.8	13.5	5.7	4.7	6.5	3.1	5.2	8.6
Newcastle ..	22.7	8.6	7.1	6.2	4.7	11.8	6.7	5.7	7.9	3.9	6.1	10.7
Broken Hill ..	22.2	9.7	7.8	5.9	6.7	15.7	10.5	9.5	9.8	5.6	7.8	12.4
Goulburn ..	18.5	8.2	6.4	3.7	3.9	11.6	6.8	5.5	8.2	4.9	6.8	9.2
Bathurst ..	25.1	7.5	6.0	4.0	4.3	9.8	5.9	5.4	6.3	4.1	5.8	8.8
Weighted Average ..	23.3	9.1	6.9	5.8	3.9	13.4	5.9	4.9	6.7	3.3	5.4	8.9
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	24.4	10.0	8.2	6.7	4.8	14.9	7.0	5.8	8.5	4.0	6.0	9.7
Ballarat ..	22.8	9.2	7.7	5.5	4.1	13.6	7.0	6.4	9.0	5.2	7.1	9.9
Bendigo ..	21.0	9.2	8.1	4.4	5.4	13.2	8.2	7.1	8.5	5.4	7.5	9.4
Geelong ..	22.6	10.1	8.5	6.2	5.3	14.6	7.9	6.7	8.7	5.7	7.0	10.0
Warrnambool ..	22.4	9.1	7.4	5.5	5.7	14.2	8.0	7.3	8.8	5.5	6.5	9.9
Weighted Average ..	24.1	9.9	8.2	6.2	4.8	14.7	7.1	5.9	8.5	4.2	6.1	9.7
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	25.6	8.5	5.2	4.7	3.2	10.5	4.8	4.6	7.3	3.5	5.7	9.6
Towoomba ..	24.0	6.3	4.1	3.4	2.6	7.8	3.4	3.3	5.3	3.4	4.5	9.7
Rockhampton ..	27.8	7.5	4.9	4.1	2.5	8.9	4.0	3.7	5.7	4.3	5.8	10.1
Charters Towers ..	27.6	7.5	5.0	3.9	3.7	9.5	4.5	4.5	6.0	4.0	4.5	9.0
Warwick ..	25.0	5.9	3.6	2.4	1.9	7.2	3.4	3.0	5.3	3.3	4.3	9.9
Weighted Average ..	25.8	8.2	5.1	4.5	3.1	10.0	4.6	4.4	6.9	3.6	5.5	9.6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	23.0	9.6	7.3	8.0	5.2	14.6	8.4	7.6	10.0	5.4	7.2	11.1
Kadina, etc. ..	21.6	9.1	8.6	7.1	6.2	13.3	9.0	8.2	9.3	7.2	8.6	11.0
Port Pirie ..	22.6	9.6	8.6	5.5	6.4	14.2	10.6	10.0	10.4	7.0	9.1	11.9
Mount Gambler ..	19.6	8.9	8.4	6.0	7.3	13.2	9.0	8.2	9.4	7.0	9.0	11.4
Peterborough ..	23.3	8.5	7.6	6.9	4.1	14.0	10.5	9.4	11.2	6.5	7.8	12.4
Weighted Average ..	22.9	9.6	7.4	7.8	5.3	14.5	8.5	7.7	10.0	5.5	7.3	11.1
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth ..	22.8	10.8	9.4	9.7	7.9	15.9	10.3	9.0	9.7	6.8	8.3	12.7
Kalgoorlie ..	24.6	10.6	8.9	9.5	7.7	15.7	10.1	8.6	10.0	7.0	8.9	13.8
Northam ..	22.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.5	15.1	10.9	10.2	11.0	7.7	9.4	13.7
Bunbury ..	22.8	11.1	9.7	9.3	7.8	15.4	10.2	9.8	10.8	7.0	9.1	13.6
Geraldton ..	25.0	11.4	10.4	8.9	7.6	14.8	11.1	10.4	11.4	8.0	11.0	13.0
Weighted Average ..	23.0	10.8	9.4	9.7	7.9	15.8	10.3	9.1	9.9	6.9	8.5	12.9
TASMANIA—												
Hobart ..	20.2	11.0	9.2	7.0	6.6	16.1	9.3	8.9	10.1	5.7	8.4	10.5
Launceston ..	19.9	11.2	9.5	6.7	6.9	14.4	9.6	9.5	9.9	6.5	8.6	11.9
Burnie ..	17.7	10.2	9.3	7.3	7.5	12.1	9.8	9.5	10.1	7.4	9.5	12.2
Devonport ..	17.9	11.2	9.7	6.2	6.8	12.6	10.1	9.3	10.4	7.1	8.6	11.7
Queenstown ..	19.0	11.5	10.0	8.0	9.0	14.3	11.2	10.6	11.2	8.1	10.6	12.2
Weighted Average ..	19.8	11.0	9.3	6.9	6.8	15.2	9.5	9.1	10.1	6.1	8.6	11.1
Weighted Average, Australia ..	23.6	9.5	7.4	6.3	4.6	13.8	6.8	5.9	8.0	4.2	6.1	9.8

SECTION II.—*continued.*Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1925—*continued.*

Items.	Mutton, Shoulder.	Mutton, Loin.	Mutton, Neck.	Chops, Loin.	Chops, Leg.	Chops, Neck.	Pork, Leg.	Pork, Loin.	Pork, Belly.	Pork, Chops.
Unit of Quantity ..	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney ..	6.8	10.2	6.9	11.5	10.3	8.4	13.7	14.8	11.8	14.9
Newcastle ..	8.2	10.5	8.4	10.8	10.9	9.4	13.6	13.5	11.1	13.7
Broken Hill ..	10.5	11.8	9.8	12.6	13.2	12.0	15.1	15.1	14.7	17.5
Goulburn ..	7.7	9.9	5.6	11.3	9.9	6.9	12.5	13.3	11.8	14.2
Bathurst ..	6.8	8.9	4.9	9.3	9.2	6.7	11.7	12.2	9.9	12.3
Weighted Average ..	7.0	10.2	7.1	11.4	10.4	8.5	13.7	14.6	11.8	14.8
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne ..	6.5	9.3	5.7	11.0	10.9	6.6	14.0	14.7	13.4	15.0
Ballarat ..	7.1	8.9	5.9	10.1	10.6	7.4	12.9	13.2	12.9	13.6
Bendigo ..	7.0	8.6	5.9	9.9	9.7	7.4	12.5	12.6	12.3	13.5
Geelong ..	7.2	9.8	6.9	10.3	10.3	8.4	12.8	13.5	13.4	14.1
Warrnambool ..	6.8	9.4	6.8	10.4	10.6	8.7	11.6	11.5	10.7	11.6
Weighted Average ..	6.6	9.3	5.8	10.9	10.8	6.8	13.8	14.5	13.4	14.9
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane ..	6.8	9.5	8.8	9.9	10.0	9.4	13.0	13.3	11.5	13.7
Toowoomba ..	6.2	9.6	7.0	9.6	9.8	8.9	11.6	11.6	9.9	12.1
Rockhampton ..	7.3	10.4	6.0	10.4	10.4	9.7	12.0	11.7	10.2	12.0
Charters Towers ..	6.0	9.0	5.0	9.9	9.9	8.2	12.0	12.0	11.2	12.0
Warwick ..	6.7	9.7	5.2	9.9	9.9	7.4	10.8	10.8	8.3	11.0
Weighted Average ..	6.7	9.6	8.2	10.0	10.0	9.3	12.7	12.9	11.1	13.3
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide ..	9.3	10.4	7.9	11.6	12.2	9.1	14.1	14.9	14.8	15.7
Kadina, etc. ..	9.0	10.4	8.0	11.2	11.4	9.1	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.8
Port Pirie ..	10.2	11.1	9.3	12.2	12.1	10.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.8
Mt. Gambier ..	9.8	10.8	9.0	11.6	11.8	9.8	12.0	12.3	12.0	12.4
Peterborough ..	10.0	11.5	10.6	12.5	12.7	11.2	13.1	13.0	12.8	13.8
Weighted Average ..	9.3	10.4	8.0	11.6	12.2	9.2	13.9	14.6	14.5	15.4
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth ..	10.1	11.9	8.8	13.1	13.5	10.0	15.5	15.4	13.7	16.0
Kalgoorlie ..	10.9	12.8	10.5	13.5	13.8	10.9	15.2	15.0	13.2	15.5
Northam ..	11.9	12.5	10.7	13.8	13.7	11.5	14.2	14.1	13.4	14.3
Bunbury ..	11.4	13.1	9.5	13.8	14.1	11.2	13.7	13.9	13.1	14.2
Geraldton ..	9.9	11.4	9.9	12.7	12.8	11.4	14.4	14.4	12.3	14.4
Weighted Average ..	10.2	12.0	9.1	13.1	13.5	10.2	15.3	15.3	13.6	15.8
TASMANIA—										
Hobart ..	8.1	10.3	7.9	12.1	12.5	9.0	13.1	13.6	13.2	14.3
Launceston ..	9.4	11.5	8.5	13.3	13.1	10.1	12.5	12.7	12.5	13.5
Burnie ..	10.2	12.2	9.8	12.2	12.3	10.9	11.7	11.9	11.6	12.1
Devonport ..	9.2	11.4	8.5	12.9	12.8	10.8	11.3	11.5	11.0	12.1
Queenstown ..	9.7	11.9	9.7	12.2	12.2	10.7	13.6	13.7	12.7	13.7
Weighted Average ..	8.6	10.8	8.2	12.5	12.6	9.5	12.8	13.2	12.8	13.9
Weighted Average, Australia ..	7.4	10.0	7.0	11.3	10.9	8.3	13.8	14.4	12.7	14.8

Section III.

Weekly House Rents^(a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1921 to 1925.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	21 9	22 7	23 5	24 8	25 2
Newcastle	19 6	19 6	19 4	20 5	22 3
Broken Hill	12 4	12 4	11 11	12 6	13 6
Goulburn	19 5	19 6	20 8	23 7	22 8
Bathurst	13 1	13 8	14 1	16 11	18 6
Weighted Average	21 0	21 9	22 8	23 11	24 6
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	18 0	19 6	20 8	21 2	21 7
Ballarat	10 6	11 0	12 3	12 11	13 11
Bendigo	11 4	12 8	13 5	13 3	14 8
Geelong	14 4	15 7	17 0	17 1	17 9
Warrnambool	14 10	15 4	16 2	16 6	16 5
Weighted Average	16 10	18 3	19 10	20 4	20 10
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	13 10	15 2	15 6	15 7	15 8
Toowoomba	12 0	11 8	13 3	13 11	15 4
Rockhampton	10 4	10 7	10 5	10 9	13 10
Charters Towers	11 1	11 6	12 0	12 3	12 5
Warwick	12 1	11 7	13 2	14 9	14 7
Weighted Average	13 0	13 11	14 8	14 11	15 4
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	17 10	18 6	19 6	20 9	21 2
Kadina, etc.	12 4	13 7	14 4	13 4	11 8
Port Pirie	13 4	13 3	13 4	13 6	14 1
Mount Gambier	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 11	11 1
Peterborough	12 5	12 6	13 7	16 6	17 1
Weighted Average	17 0	17 8	18 11	20 0	20 4
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	16 3	16 11	17 5	17 8	18 0
Kalgoorlie	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 1
Northam .. .. .	..	..	15 1	17 11	18 11
Bunbury	14 1	15 0	15 6	15 7	15 9
Geraldton	17 1	16 10	18 2	18 2	18 10
Weighted Average	15 4	15 11	16 10	17 1	17 5
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	19 5	18 3	20 3	21 5	22 2
Launceston	14 9	15 10	16 9	17 1	17 9
Burnie .. .. .	..	..	17 1	17 6	18 0
Devonport .. .. .	..	..	16 6	17 2	16 9
Queenstown	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11
Weighted Average	16 2	15 11	18 7	19 6	20 1
Weighted Average, Australia	17 10	18 9	20 1	20 10	21 5

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1925.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an (a). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1925. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 75s. to 80s.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 75s. and 80s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopering—						
Coopers	112 0	129 0	110 0	110 6	114 0	110 0
Furniture and Bedding—						
Bedding Makers ..	98 0	101 6	104 6	95 0	95 0	100 0
Boult's Carver Operators ..	108 6	110 6	110 11	100 0	104 0	109 6
Cabinetmakers ..	102 0	108 6	110 11	100 0	101 0	106 0
Carpet Cutters ..	110 0	113 0	..	..	90 0	106 0
„ Layers ..	101 0	108 6	91 6	100 0	90 0	106 0
„ Planners ..	101 0	113 0	..	100 0	101 0	106 0
Chairmakers ..	102 0	108 6	110 11	100 0	..	106 0
Drape Cutters ..	110 0	108 6	..	..	..	106 0
French Polishers ..	102 0	108 6	110 11	100 0	98 0	106 0
Upholsterers ..	102 0	108 6	110 11	100 0	104 0	106 0
Wood Carvers ..	102 0	108 6	110 11	100 0	98/to 104/	102/6 & 109/6
„ Machinists ..	102 0	102 6	110 11	100 0	101 0	106 0
„ Turners ..	102 0	108 6	110 11	100 0	101 0	106 0
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers ..	95 0	100 0	104 6	91/6 to 102/	..	100 0
Makers ..	95 0	100 0	104 6	91/6 to 102/	98 0	100 0
Varnishers ..	95 0	100 0	104 6	86 6	..	100 0
Organ Building—						
Journeymen ..	106 6	91/6 & 115/	102 6	90/to 100/a	..	..
Overmantels and Mantel-pieces—						
Journeymen ..	102 0	108 6	110 11	91 6	101 0	106 0

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (1b) 16½ hours. (1c) 28 hours. (1d) 25 hours. (1e) 27 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3a) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (4c) 41 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43½ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8a) 45½ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11a) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (12b) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18a) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26a) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27a) 55½ hours. (27b) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28a) 56½ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35a) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (38b) 86 hours per fortnight. (39) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39b) 108 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (39d) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40a) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44a) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48a) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48b) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49a) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49b) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter).

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Piano Making—						
Cabinetmakers ..	102 0	112 0	*102 6	98/to112/6a	..	..
Framemakers—Iron ..	98 6	95 6	..	..	..	..
Wood ..	98 6	104/6 & 112/	..	..	..	..
French Polishers ..	102 0	112 0	*102 6	100/to105/a	..	..
Veneers ..	102 0	95 6	*102 6	..	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	102 0	104/6 & 112/	..	..	..	..
„ Turners ..	102 0	112 0	..	..	..	..
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	*97 0	93 6	*93 0	..	} 90 0 {	..
Fitters Up ..	*97 0	93 6	*93 0	..		..
General Hands ..	*97 0	91 6	*93 0	85 0a		*80 0a
Gilders ..	*97 0	100 0	*93 0	..		..
Joiners ..	*97 0	100 0	*93 0	80/ to 100/a		..
Mount Cutters ..	*97 0	100 0	*93 0	..		..
Sawyers—Band or Jig ..	*97 0	98/6 & 104/6	*93 0	..		..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers ..	*99 6	*99 6	*93 6	*98 0	87 6	*97 6
Labourers ..	*87 6	*87 6	*92 7	*86 0	81 6	*85 6
Machinists—						
Box. Printing ..	*93 6	*93 6	*93 6	*92 0	..	*91 6
Boults Carver ..	*108 6	*108 6	*99 0	*107 0	..	*106 6
Buzzer or Joinder ..	*102 6	*102 6	*94 5	*101 0	94 0	*100 6
General Joiner ..	*106 6	*106 6	..	*105 0	99 6	*104 6
Mortising or Boring ..	*96 6	*96 6	*93 6	*95 0	88 0	*94 6
Moulding ..	*102 6	*102 6	*99 0	*101 0	94 0	*100 6
Moulding (own Grinder) ..	*108 6	*108 6	..	*107 0	100 0	*106 6
Nailing ..	*97 6	*97 6	*93 6	*96 0	..	*95 6
Planing ..	*105 6	*105 6	*98 1	*104 0	94/ & 100/	*103 6
Sandpapering ..	*96 6	*96 6	*92 7	*95 0	88/ & 91/	*94 6
Shaping ..	*108 6	*108 6	*111 10	*107 0	104 0	*106 6
Tenoning ..	*102 6	*102 6	*98 1	*101 0	94/ & 99/6	*100 6
Ordermen ..	*99 6	*99 6	*95 4	*98 0	93 6	*97 6
Pullers or Tailors Out ..	*93 6	*87/6 & 93/6	*92/7 to 95/4	*86/ & 92/	85 0	*85/6 & 91/6
Saw Doctors ..	*117/6 & 125/6	*117/6 & 125/6	*108 2	*116/ & 124/	99 6	*115/6 & 123/6
„ Sharpeners ..	*102 6	*102 6	*99 11	*101 0	99 6	*100 6
Sawyers—						
Band or Jig ..	*105/6 & 107/6	*99/6 & 105/6	*100 10	*98/ & 104/	91/ & 97/	*97/6 & 103/6
Circular ..	*97/6 to 105/6	*97/6 & 103/6	*98 1	*96/ & 102/	89/ to 97/	*95/6 & 101/6
Gang Frame ..	*97 6	*98/6 & 101/6	*95 4	*97/ & 100/	93 0	*96/6 & 99/6
Recent Band ..	*97/6 to 105/6	*99/6 & 105/6	*99 0	*98/ & 104/	91/ & 97/	*97/6 & 103/6
Stackers per hour ..	2 6	2 6	2 5½	2 6	1/8½ & 1/9½	2 6
Tallymen ..	*99 6	*99 6	*95 4	*98 0	91 0	*97 6
Wood Turners ..	*105 6	*105 6	*101 9	*104 0	102 6	*103 6
Undertaking—						
Coachmen ..	98 0	*90 0	*87/6 & 95/	80/ to 82/a	93 0	80 0a
Coffin Makers or Trimmers ..	107 6	95/ & 101/	*90/ & 95/	82/ to 110/a	93/ & 103/b	90 0a
Venetian Blind Making—						
Journeymen ..	90/ & 94/	..	*110 11	100 0	..	102 6

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	93 6	96 0	*88 0	94 6	*95 4	..
Blacksmiths ..	106 6	109 6	..	108 0	*113 4	..
Bulldozermen ..	92 0	102 0	..	100 6	*101 4	..
Carpenters ..	91 6	106 6	..	105 0	*108 4	..
Drillers ..	92 0	95 0	..	93 6	*95 4	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

b 44 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements —continued.						
Engine Drivers ..	97/ to 103/	96/ to 102/	..	94 0	..	..
Fitters ..	95/6 & 105/6	102/ to 106/6	..	100/6 to 105/	*107 4	..
Grinders ..	92 0	99 0	..	97 6	..	..
Labourers—unskilled	84 0	91 6	..	90 0	*83 4	..
Machinists—Iron ..	92/ to 99/6	99 0	..	97/ & 100/	*105 4	..
Wood ..	92/ to 99/6	94 9	..	94/ & 100/	..	..
Painters—Brush ..	84 6	94 6	..	93 0	..	..
Scroll ..	91 6	106 6	..	105 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	113 6	114 6	..	113 0	*116 4	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	92 0	106 6	..	105 0	..	..
Storemen ..	87 0	91 6	*88 0	90 0	*103 4	..
Strikers ..	84 6	96 0	..	94 6	*86 4	..
Turners ..	103 6	106 6	..	105 0	*107 4	..
Wheelwrights ..	91 6	106 6	..	105 0	..	..
Bedstead Making—						
Metallic—						
Blacksmiths ..	98/ to 104/	91 3	*102 8	92 6	..	..
Chillfitters—Modellers ..	99 0	101 3	*106 4	102 6	..	..
Other ..	99 0	94 3	*93/6 & 99/	95 6	..	..
Chippers ..	94 0	89 3	*95 4	87 6	..	..
Cutters, etc. ..	94 0	89 3	*95 4	87 6	..	..
Electroplaters ..	99 0	102 3	*99 0	103 6	..	..
Fitters Up ..	95 0	91/3 & 94/3	*96 3	90 6	..	..
Foundry Hands ..	94 0	92 3	*95 4	86 6	..	..
Frame Setters ..	97 0	92 3	*98 1	93 6	..	..
Furnacemen ..	94/ & 99/	92 3	*99 0	86 6	..	..
Japanners ..	95 0	91 3	*94 5	86/6 & 89/6	..	..
Lacquerers ..	98 0	89 3	*94 5	87 6	..	..
Mounters ..	95 0	92 3	*94 5	88/6 & 90/6	..	..
Polishers ..	96 0	88 3	*86 2	86 6	..	..
Boiler Making—						
Journeymen ..	117 6	111 6	*109 1	115 0	104 0	105 6
Railwaymen ..	112 6	111 6	*107 3	110 0	*114 9	106 0
Brass Working—						
Coremakers ..	105/6 & 109/6	99 6	*100 1	97 6	105 4	93 6
Dressers ..	101/ & 102/	96 6	*89 10	91 6	87 4	87 6
Finishers ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
Furnacemen ..	105/ to 117/	99 6	*89/10 to 99/	97 6	99 4	87 6
Moulders ..	105/6 & 109/6	103/6 & 111/6	*105/5 & 109/1	109 6	105 4	93 6
Polishers ..	101/6 & 105/6	97 0	*109 1	97 6	93 4	86 0
Cycles and Motors—						
Assemblers ..	90 0	92/ & 97/	*109/1 & 112/9	91 0a	105 4	80 0
Cleaners ..	85 4	..	*88 0	..	..	..
Filers ..	87 0	92 0	*88 0	..	105 4	..
Fitters ..	91 8	97 0	*109/1 & 112/9	108 0a	105 4	88 0
Frame Builders ..	82/ & 91/8	97/ & 99/6	*109/1 & 112/9	85/6 to 105/a	..	80 0
Repairers ..	91 8	97/ & 99/6	*109/1 & 112/9	85/6 to 100/a	..	80 0
Turners—Cycle ..	91 8	108 0	..	102/ to 109/6a	105 4	88 0
Motor ..	91 8	108 0	..	102/ to 109/a	..	88 0
Wheel Builders ..	87 0	92 0	*109/1 & 112/9	..	..	80 0
Electrical Installation—						
Armature Winders ..	117 0	113 6	*106 4	112 0	105 4	111 6
Cable Jointers ..	117 0	106 0	*103 7	112 0	..	104 0
Fitters ..	117 0	113 6	*106 4	112 0	105 4	111 6
Linesmen ..	109 0	104 0	*103 7	102 6	99 4	102 0
Mechanics ..	109 0	106 0	*103 7	104 6	105 4	104 0
Patrolmen ..	..	94/ & 106/	*93 0	92 6	..	92/ & 104/
Wiremen ..	109 0	106 0	*103 7	104 6	99 4	104 0
Assistant ..	..	87 6	*90 0	..	..	85 6
Other Adults ..	..	87 6	*90 0	86 0	81 4	85 6

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	117 0	113 6	*106 4	112 0	105 4	111 6
Cable Jointers ..	117 0	106 0	*103 7	112 0	..	104 0
Carboner, Arc Lamp Attendant ..	97 0	94 0	*88 0	92 6	..	92 0
Instrument Makers ..	117 0	106 0	*106 4	104 6	105 4	104 0
Linesmen ..	109 0	104 0	*103 7	102 6	99 4	102 0
Meter Fixers ..	109 0	94 0	..	92 6	..	92 0
„ Testers ..	109 0	102 6	*103 7	101 0	..	100 6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	106 6	*93 0	92 6	..	104 0
Shift Electricians ..	117 0	107/ & 113/6	*120 0	..	..	105/ & 111/6
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..	107/ & 113/6	..	..	..	105/ & 111/6
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	102 6	*90 0	104 6	..	100 6
Switchmen ..	..	94 0	..	104 6	..	92 0
Other Adults ..	..	87 6	*90 0	86 0	..	85 6
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters ..	117 0	113 6	*106 4	112 0	105 4	111 6
Mechanics ..	109 0	106 0	*103 7	104 6	105 4	104 0
Wiremen ..	109 0	106 0	*103 7	104 6	99 4	104 0
Electroplating—						
Makers Up ..	90 6	87 6	..	97 6a	..	..
Platers ..	96 6	111 0	*99 0	109 6	105 4	88 0
Polishers ..	90/6 & 92/6	97 0	*93/6 & 99/	97 6	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	112 6	111 6	*112 9	110 0	105 4	110 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists ..	100 6	99 6	*89 10	98 0	93 4	98 0
Borers and Slotters ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
Brassfinishers ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
Coppersmiths ..	112 6	111 6	*112 9	110 0	105 4	110 0
Drillers—Radial ..	112 6	111 6	*101 9	110 0	105 4	110 0
„ Other ..	100 6	99 6	*101 9	98 0	93 4	98 0
Drophammer Smiths ..	112 6	111 6	*112 9	110 0	105 4	110 0
Fitters ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
Lappers and Grinders ..	104/6 & 112/6	103/6 to 111/6	*109 1	102/ to 110/	97/4 to 105/4	102/ & 110/
Millers—Universal ..	112 6	111 6	..	110 0	105 4	110 0
„ Other ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
Oversmiths ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
Pattern Makers ..	121 6	120 6	*114 7	119 0	114 4	119 0
Planers—Rail and Plate ..	104 6	103 6	*94 5	102 0	97 4	102 0
„ Edge ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
„ Other ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
Shapers ..	112 6	111 6	..	110 0	105 4	110 0
Springsmiths ..	112 6	111 6	..	110 0	105 4	110 0
Turners ..	112 6	111 6	*109 1	110 0	105 4	110 0
Farriery—						
Firemen ..	*105 0	*110 0	*95 0	111 0	106 0	..
Floormen ..	*100 0	*110 0	*95 0	106 0	90 6	..
Shoemsmiths ..	*105 0	*110 0	*95 0	111 0	106 0	..
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers ..	99 0	97 6	*89 10	97 0	87 4	86 0
„ Labourers ..	93 0	91 6	*89 10	91 0	81 4	81 6
Engineers' Labourers ..	93 0	87 6	*88 0	91 0	87 4	86/ & 92/
Furnacemen's Assistants ..	99 0	93 6	*88 0	97 0	87 4	86 0
Moulders' Labourers ..	93 0	87 6	*88 0	91 0	87 4	86 0
Strikers ..	99 0	94 6	*89 10	99 0	87 4	86/ & 92/
Moulding—Iron—						
Coremakers—Machine ..	109 6	97 0	*109 1	102 6	105 4	105 6
„ Other ..	117 6	116 6	*109 1	115 0	105 4	115 0
Dressers and Pettlers ..	101/ & 102/	90 0	*89 10	84 6	90 4	87 6
Furnacemen ..	105/ to 117/	94 0	*89/10 to 99/	94 6	99 4	87 6
Moulders—Machine ..	105 6	97 0	*105 5	90 6	105 4	105 6
„ Other ..	117 6	116 6	*109 1	115 0	105 4	115 0
Moulding—Piano Frames—						
Moulders ..	98/ & 103/	102 3	*105/5 & 109/1	..	..	..

(a) Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Moulding-Pipes—Bank—						
Casters and Finishers	90 0	86 0	*99 0	97 6	..	..
Coremakers ..	90 0	103/ & 110/	*91 8	97 6	..	..
Footmen—4 in. and						
under ..	98 0	95 0	*100 10	97 6	*101 10	
5 and 6 in.	100 0	99 0	*100 10	97 6	..	105 6
Headmen—4 in. and						
under ..	104 0	103 0	*108 2	102 6	*107 4	
5 and 6 in.	106 0	110 0	*108 2	102 6	..	105 6
Moulding-Pipes—Machine						
Coremakers—Faucet	90 0	103/ & 110/	*91 8	..	..	..
Spigot ..	90 0	95/ & 99/	*91 8	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters	90 0	103/ & 110/	*99 0	..	..	..
Moulding-Pipes—Vertical						
Casters ..	93 0	92 0	*99 0	..	94 10	105 6
Coremakers ..	93 0	92 0	*91 8	97 6	88/10 & 94/10	105 6
Corers ..	93 0	92 0	*99 0	..	88 10	..
Rammers ..	93 0	92 0	*93 6	97 6	94 10	105 6
Moulding—Steel—						
Coremakers ..	107/6 & 117/6	93/3 to 116/6	*109 1	102/6 & 115/	105 4	105/6 & 115/
Moulders ..	107/6 & 117/6	93/3 to 116/6	*105/5 & 109/1	102/6 & 115/	105 4	105/6 & 115/
Moulding—Stove—						
Moulders ..	98/ & 103/	105 0	*94 5	97 6	105 4	..
Ovenmaking—						
Blacksmiths ..	96 0	92 3	*112 0	97 0	105 4	..
Grinders and Polishers	94/ & 96/	94 3	*88 0	91 0	81 4	..
Ovenmakers ..	98/ & 104/	96 3	*94 5	97/ & 103/6	96 0	..
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	84 6	90/6 & 95/6	*95 4	97 6	96 0	108/ & 112/
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-						
work ..	88/6 to 120/a	95 6	*97 2	91 6	..	..
Grainers, Liners, etc.		96 6	*97 2	93 6	..	..
Ornamental ..	120/ to 130/a	102 6	*97 2	102 6	..	..
Machinists ..	84/6 & 90/6	98 6	*97 2	89/6 & 94/6	96/ & 100/	..
Solderers ..	84/6 & 88/6	95/6 & 98/6	*97 2	91 6	96/ & 100/	..
Tinsmiths ..	98 6	102/6 & 106/6	*97 2	101/6 & 105/6	96/ & 100/	108 0
Wireworking — Barbed						
Wire—						
Toolsharpeners or						
Machinist ..	100 6	93 3	..	85/6 to 91/6	..	..
Galvanizing—						
Galvanizers ..	99 6	103 3	*110 0	98 6	..	..
Picklers ..	94 0	97 3	*93 6	91 6	..	..
Assistant ..	88 0	91 3	..	..	..	..
Nailmaking—						
Case Wiremen ..	88 0	85 3	..	85 6	..	..
Labourers ..	88 0	85 3	..	85 6	..	..
Setters Up ..	107 0	96 3	..	85/6 to 97/6	..	..
Storemen ..	94 6	91 3	..	85 6	..	..
Toolmakers ..	107 0	103 3	..	85 6	..	..
Wire Netting Working—						
Hand-Loom Weavers	99 6	85 3	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers	99 6	85 3	..	..	..	..
Strikers ..	..	93 0	..	..	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	94 0	100 0	..	90 0	100 0a	105 0a

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. b Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Aerated Water and						
Cordials—						
Bottlers	89 6	90 0	85 0	88 6	88 6	85 0
Bottlewashers ..	87 6	87 6	85 0	88 6	83 6	83 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	94/6 to 102/6	94/6 to 102/6	92/ to 100/	94/6 & 98/6	91 6	94/6 to 102/6
" (One Horse)..	89 6	88 6	90 0	89 6	91 6	89 6
" (Two Horses)	94 6	94 6	95 0	94 6	91 6	94 6
Grooms or Stablemen	88 6	88 6	85 0	88 6	88 0	88 6
Loaders	87 6	87 6	85 0	88 6	83 6	83 0
Packers	87 6	87 6	85 0	88 6	88 6	83 0
Writers	87 6	87 6	..	88 6	88 6	83 0
Baking (Bread) c—						
Board Hands	102 6	120 0	98/ & 100/6	103 0	95 0	100 0
Carters (One Horse)	96 0	102 6	90 0	102 0	90 0	89 6
" (Two Horses)	96 0	105 0	93 0	102 0	90 0	94 6
Doughmen	105/ & 107/6	120 0	105 6	103 0	105 0	100 0
Forehands	107/6 & 112/6	128 0	105/6 & 110/6	103 0	107/6 to 122/6	107 6
Ovenmen	107 6	120 0	100 6	103 0	100 0	100 0
Singlehands	107 6	128 0	105 6	103 0	105 0	101 6
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes) —						
Adult Males	87 0	88 6	85 0	85 6	90 0	82 0
Bakers	88 6	100 0	92 6	90 6	100 0	90 0
Brakesmen	91 0	96 0	85 0	88 6	..	85 0
Mixers	91 0	100 0	92 6	88 6	100 0	96 0
Oven Firemen	92 6	100 0	90 0	88 6	..	90 0
Storemen	96 0	88 6	89 0	85 6	90 0	82 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males	93 0	91 0	92 0	97 6	95 0	83 0
Bottle Packers	93 0	91 0	92 0	97 6	95 0	83 0
Bottlers and Washers	93 0	91 0	92 0	97 6	95 0	83 0
Cellarmen	96 0	94 3	97 0	97 6	95/ & 100/	83 0
Drivers (One Horse)	93 0	92 6	93 0	97 6	95 0	89 6
" (Two Horses)	96 0	97 6	98 0	100 6	95 0	94 6
" (Motor under 3 tons)	102 0	95/6 & 100/6	92/ to 100/	103 6	..	94/6 & 98/6
" (Motor 3 tons and over)	102 0	107/ & 110/9	105/ & 110/	106 6	102/6 & 105/6	102 6
Engine Drivers	97/ to 103/	114 9	100/ to 129/	118 6	113 0	94/6 to 100/6
Firemen	91/ to 94/	105 0	100 0	112 6	98 0	88/6 to 91/6
Greasers and Trimmers	89/6 & 91/	98 3	96/ & 97/6	106 6	95 0	87/ & 88/6
Malt Hands	93 0	91 0	92 0	97 6	95 0	83 0
Stablemen and Grooms	93 0	87/6 to 90/6	85 0	100 6	95 0	88 6
Towermen	95 0	95 0	92 0	100 6	95 0	85 0
Butchering (Carcase) —						
Carters (One Horse) ..	98 0	92 6	93 6	91 0	90 0	83 6
" (Two Horses)	105 6	97 6	96 6	91 0	90 0	88 6
Chilling Room Hands	109 0	..	102 6	91 0	80 0	..
Labourers (Beef)	104 0	102 0	90 0	91 0	80 0	85 6
" (Mutton)	89 0	102 0	90 0	91 0	85 0	85 6
Scalders	109 0	98 0	102 6	105 0	85/ & 107/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef)	144 0	120 0	112 6	120 0	107 6	120 0
" (Mutton)	c	120 0	112 6	120 0	107 6	120 0
Butchering (Retail) —						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	106 0	106 6	102 6	101 6	95 0	92 0
" (One Horse)	88 6	94 0	93 6	91 6	80 0	..
" (Two Horses)	88 6	94 0	96 6	91 6	80 0	..
General Hands	88 6	106 6	102 6	101 6	95 0	92 0
Salters	106 0	104 0	102 6	101 6	100 0	92 0
Shopmen	98/6 & 106/	106 6	102 6	101 6	95/ & 105/	92 0
Smallgoodsmen	106 0	104 0	102 6	101 6	100/ & 105/	102 6
" (Assistant)	98 6	92 6	90 0	91 0	..	92 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

b Piece-work rates.

c N.S.W.—£1 per week extra for night baking.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Butter Making—						
Buttermakers ..	103 0	94 6	*100 0	93 6	..	81 0
Cream Graders ..	95 0	102 6	*95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Cream or Milk Testers	90 0	97 6	*95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Machinists—						
Milk Drying, etc. ..	..	92 6	..	..	..	81/ & 90/
Pasteurizer ..	85 0	88 6	..	..	..	81/ & 90/
Separator, Weighing, etc. ..	85 0	88 6	..	..	..	81/ & 90/
Storemen or Packers	85 0	88 6	*86 6	88 6	..	65 0
Other Adults ..	85 0	87 6	*85 0	88 6	..	65 0
Cheesemaking—						
Journeymen ..	..	99 6	*100 0	..	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	..	87 6	*85 0	..	..	80 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Carters (Motor) ..	*a94 6	95/6 to 105/6	*92/ to 100/	94/6 & 98/6	94/ & 98/	*a94/6 to 102/6
" (One Horse) ..	*a90 0	*a92 6	*90 0	*a89 6	*a89 0	*a89 6
" (Two Horses) ..	*a92 6	*a97 6	*95 0	*a94 6	*a94 0	*a94 6
Chamber Hands ..	92/6 & 95/6	*102 8	*123 9	85/6 to 102/a	87 6	86 6
Pullers and Stackers	86 6	*102 8	*129 3	85/6 to 102/a	87 6	87 6a
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	106 0c	98 0	*92 6	90/6 & 96/	*105 0a	97 9
Labourers ..	86 0c	87 6	*83 0	85 6	80 0a	87 3
Storemen—Head ..	106 0c	95 6	*92/6 to 115/	90 6	94 0a	95 3
Other ..	86 0c	90 6	*89 0	85 6	..	90 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Casing Cleaners—Fore- men ..	94/ & 100/	112 6	*114 0	..	..	100 0
Curers—First Hand ..	116 0	112 6	*114 0	110 6	107 6	102 6
Assistant ..	101 0	102/6 & 105/	*97 0	103 0	93 0	92 0
Cutters Up—First Hand	102 0	105 0	*108 0	103 0	98 0	92 0
Assistant ..	94 6	105 0	*97 0	..	93 0	..
Ham Baggers ..	..	98 0	*102 0	93 0	93 0	92 0
Lardmen ..	89 6	98/ & 105/	*102 0	93 0	98 0	92 0
Rollers and Trimmers	94 6	105 0	*95 9	103 0	93/ & 98/	92 0
Scalders ..	89 6	105 0	*104 6	103 0	100 6	92 0
Shavers ..	89 6	105 0	*93 0	103 0	93 0	92 0
Slaughtermen ..	102 6	112 6	*114 0	110 6	107 6	120 0
Assistant ..	95 0	105 0	*94 0	103 0	93 0	92 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	102 0	112 6	*114 0	110 6	107 6	102 6
Assistant ..	89 6	100 0	*93 0	103 0	98 0	92 0
Smokers—First Hand	94 6	105 0	*108 0	103 0	93 0	92 0
Assistant ..	89 6	98 0	*93 0	..	90 6	..
Washers—First Hand	94 6	..	*95 9	103 0	93 0	92 0
Assistant ..	89 6	98 0	*93 0	..	90 6	..
Jam Making and Pre- serving—						
Adult Males ..	87 6	87 6	*83 0	87 6	90 0	87 6
Solderers ..	94 6	94 6	*97 2	94 6	90 0	94 6
Malting—						
Maltsters ..	98 0	97 6	*85 0	*103 6	*95 0	83 0
Meat Packing^b—						
Cappers ..	94 0	87/6 & 95/6	*123 9	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	84 0	*87 0	*108 2	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands ..	83 0	87 6	*113 8	..	..	..
Jokermen ..	94 0	87/6 & 95/6	*116/5 & 120/1	..	..	..
Lacquers ..	94 0	*87 0	*108/2 & 113/8	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	78/ & 83/	*92 & 99/	..	..	..	..
Packers ..	84 0	*87 0	*108 2	..	..	..
Seamers ..	94 0	87/6 & 95/6	*129 3	..	..	..
Milk Delivery—						
Carters—One Horse ..	96 0	92 6	*87 6	89 6	89 0	89 6
Two Horses ..	96 0	97 6	*92 6	94 6	94 0	94 6

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. ^b Brisbane rates from Meat Export
Award. ^c 46 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	95 6	90 6	86 6	89 0	..	80 0
Mixers or Blenders ..	88 6	92 6	86 6	90 6	..	80 0
Stone Dressers ..	96 0	98 0	86 6	96 6	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	88 6	87 6	86 6	86 0	..	80 0
Milling—Flour—						
Engine Drivers ..	*100/6 & 103/6	*100/6 & 103/6	*96/ to 112/	*100/6 & 103/6	*100/6 & 103/6	94/6 to 100/6
Firemen ..	*91 6	*91 6	*94 0	*91 6	*91 6	..
Millers—Head ..	*113 6	*113 6	*107 6	*113 6	*113 6	110 0
Shift ..	*103/6 to 112/6	*103/6 to 112/6	*99/ to 107/	*103/6 to 112/6	*103/6 to 112/6	95 0
Millwrights ..	*112 6	*112 6	..	*112 6	*112 6	90 0
Packermen ..	*93 6	*93 6	*87 6	*93 6	*93 6	84 0
Purifiers ..	*94 6	*94 6	*87 6	*94 6	*94 6	82 0
Silksmen ..	*94 6	*94 6	*87 6	*94 6	*94 6	82 0
Smuttermen ..	*91 6	*94 6	*89 6	*94 6	*94 6	..
Storemen—Head ..	*98 6	*98 6	*92 6	*98 6	*98 6	95 0
Topmen ..	*94 6	*94 6	*87 6	*94 6	*94 6	82 0
Truckers and Others ..	*88/6 & 91/6	*88/6 & 91/6	..	*88/6 & 91/6	*88/6 & 91/6	82 0
Wheat Carriers, per hr.	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 3	2 3	2 3
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen ..	89 0	91 0	*86 6	89 6	..	82/ & 84/
Millers—Head ..	99 6	98 0	*90/6 & 105/6	96 6	..	110 0
Milling—Rice—						
Dryingroom Hands ..	92 6	87 6	*86 6	86 0	..	..
Millers—Head ..	99 6	98 0	*90/6 & 105/6	96 6	..	..
Stone Dressers ..	94 0	98 0	*86 6	96 6	..	..
Other Adults ..	86 6	87 6	*86 6	86 0	..	..
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	90 0	92 6	*85 0	*92 0	89 0	89 6
Packers ..	90 0	84 0	*80 0	..	..	82 0
Pastrycooks ..	100 0	107 0	*105 6	103 0	100/ & 107/6	97 6
Assistant ..	87 0	100 0	*98 0	..	..	82 0
Poulterers—						
Bench Hands—						
1st Rate ..	88 6	85 0	..	..	..	..
2nd Rate ..	83 6	78/ & 83/	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	96 0	105 0	..	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Foremen ..	105 0a	96 0	*90/6 & 105/6	112 0	..	..
Headmen ..	95 0a	91 0	*90/6 & 105/6	102 6	92 0	..
Other Adults ..	86 6a	85 0	*86 6	88 6	90 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	*96 0	*96 0	*94 9	*96 0	*98 1	*93 0
Dyeing and Cleaning—						
Clothes Cleaners ..	86/6 to 93/6b	86/6 to 93/6	*86/6 to 93/6	88/6 to 95/6	*80 0	..
Dyers—Black ..	108 0b	108 0	*108 0	110 0	*80 0	..
Color ..	108 0b	108 0	*108 0	110 0	*80 0	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	83 6b	83 6	*83 6	85 6	*80 0	..
Hatmaking—Straw—						
Bleachers ..	*83 6	*83 6	*83 6	*83 6	..	..
Blockers ..	*94 6	*94 6	*94 6	*94 6	..	..
Stiffeners ..	*94 6	*94 6	*94 6	*94 6	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

b Six-day week—48 hours; five-day week—46½ hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters	110 0 <i>a</i>	*111 6	*111 6	*111 6	*110 0	*111 6
Pressers	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*100 0	*101 6
Tailors	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*100 0	*101 6
Trimmers	100 0 <i>a</i>	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*100 0	*101 6
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Brushers	*86 6	*86 6	*86 6	*86 6	..	*86 6
Cutters	100 0 <i>a</i>	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*98 0	*101 6
Folders	*86 6	*86 6	*86 6	*86 6	..	*86 6
Machinists	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	..	*101 6
Pressers—Coat Hands	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*98 0	*101 6
Trouser and Vest Hands	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*98 0	*101 6
Tailors	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*98 0	*101 6
Trimmers	100 0 <i>a</i>	*101 6	*101 6	*101 6	*98 0	*101 6
Under Pressers—						
Coat Hands	*86 6	*86 6	*86 6	*86 6	*93 0	*86 6
Trouser and Vest Hands	*85 0	*85 0	*85 0	*85 0	*93 0	*85 0
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	85 0	84 0	*85 0	79 6	..	84 6
Dyehousemen	85 6	84 0	*85 0	82 6	..	84 0
Labourers—						
General	84 0	84 0	*85 0	79 6	..	84 0
Willyhouse	84 6	84 0	*85 0	82 6	..	84 0
Milling Hands	84 6	84 0	*85 0	85 0	..	84 0
Pattern Weavers	84 6	84 0	<i>b</i>	79 6	..	84 0
Scourers	84 6	84 0	*85 0	82 6	..	84 0
Spinners	84 6	85 0	*96 0	80 6	..	86/ to 94/
Tuners	88/6 to 99/6	86/ to 94/	*85/ to 96/	85 0	..	86/ to 94/
Twisters in	87 6	84 0	<i>b</i>	79 6	..	84 0
Warpers	85 0	85 0	..	79 6	..	86 0
Other Adults	84 0	84 0	*85 0	79 6	..	84 0

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bookbinding—						
Feeders .. ..	..	86 0	*90 0	90 0	..	86 0
Finishers	95 0	110 0	*106 0	110 0	*105 0	110 0
Journeymen Bookbinders	95 0	110 0	*106 0	110 0	*105 0	110 0
Marblers	95 0	110 0	*106 0	110 0	*105 0	110 0
Paper Rulers	95/ to 107/6	110 0	*106 0	110 0	*105 0	110 0
Engraving (Process)—						
Engravers	*97 6	*100/ & 110/	..	104 6	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone	*102 6	*100/ & 110/	*110 0	117 0	..	..
Line	*97 6	*107 6	*105 0	103 0	..	..
Mounters	*92 6	*95 0	*97 6	93 0	..	..
Operators	*102 6	*100/ & 110/	*110 0	117 0	..	..
Printers	*97 6	*102 6	*100 0	93 0	..	..
Routers	*92 6	*100 0	*97 6	93 0	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	95 6	110 0	*110 0	110 0	..	110 0
Rotary Machinists	100 6	110/ & 114/6	*110 0	110 0	*105 0	110/ & 112/
Stone Polishers	95 6	93 6	*90 0	94 0	..	110 0

a 46½ and 48 hours per week.*b* Piece-work rates.*c* Other than in newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Compositors—						
Day Work ..	£114 0	£127 6	£114 10	117 0	£130 0	108 0
Night Work ..	£124 0	£140 0	£122 2	127 0	£140 0	£113 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work ..	£109 0	£105 10	£101 0	95 0	£120 0	103/ & 108/
Night Work ..	£114 0	£117 7	£106 0	105 0	£125 0	£108 & 113/
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work ..	£130/ & 150/	<i>b</i>	£125 7	<i>b</i>	£141 0	<i>b</i>
Night Work ..	£135/ & 155/	<i>b</i>	£132 11	<i>b</i>	£151 0	<i>b</i>
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work ..	£114 0	£117 7	£123 6	121 0	£125 0	92 0
Night Work ..	£124 0	£135 3	£128 6	131 0	£135 0	£97 0
Publishers ..	* & 94/ & 99/	* & 105/10 to 114/10	*90/ to 106/	102 0	* & 105/ to 112/	£108 0
Readers—						
Day Work ..	£119 0	£127 6	£111 0	123 0	£130 0	108 0
Night Work ..	£134 0	£130 0	£116 0	133 0	£140 0	£113 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work ..	£89 0	£92 6	£96 0	90 0	£101 0	92 0
Night Work ..	£99 0	*95/ & 100/	£101 0	100 0	£111 0	£97 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work ..	£106 6	£111 9	£103/6 & 111/	104 0	£117 6	97 0
Night Work ..	£111 6	£122 1	£108/6 & 116/	114 0	£127 6	£102 0
Stereotypers' Assts.—						
Day Work ..	£99 0	£100 0	£95 0	97 0	£105 0	87 0
Night Work ..	£104 0	£110 7	£100 0	107 0	£115 0	£92 0
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	£110 0	110 0	£106 0	110 0	£105 0	110 0
Electrotypers ..	£110 0	110 0	£106 0	110 0	..	110 0
General Hands ..	86 0	86 0	£90 0	90 0	..	86 0
Linotype Operators ..	£122 0	£126 0	£110/ & 117/4	£122 0	£127 0	£122 0
Machinists ..	£110 0	110 0	*90/ to 106/	110 0	£105 0	110 0
Monoline Operators ..	£122 0	£126 0	£110/ & 117/4	£122 0	£127 0	£122 0
Monotype Operators	£122 0	£126 0	£106 & 111/	£122 0	£127 0	£122 0
Monotype Casting						
Machinists ..	110 0	110 0	£90 0	110 0	..	110 0
Readers ..	£116 0	116 0	£106 0	116 0	£105 0	116 0
Stereotypers ..	£110 0	110 0	£106 0	110 0	£105 0	110 0
Typograph Operators	£122 0	£126 0	£110/ & 117/4	£122 0	£127 0	£122 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Asphalting—						
Layers—Cold Work ..	99 6	93 6	..	87 0	..	} 89/6 to 95/6
Hot Work ..	99 6	93 6	..	..	..
Mastic Boilers ..	99 6	..	..	..	..
Potmen ..	99 6	87 6	..	..	..
Rubbers Down ..	..	90 0	..	..	..
Yardmen and Labourers	97 6	87 6	..	87 0	..	
Boatbuilding—						
Boatbuilders ..	136 0	*a90/ to a120/	£113 8	134 0a	136 0	120 0a

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

b Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Brickmaking—						
Burners ..	101 0	91 6	*93/ to 99/	*121 11	*105/ to 112/	84 0
Carters—One Horse ..	*127 0	92 6	*92 0	89 6	89 0	88 0
" Two Horses ..	*127 0	97 6	*97 0	94 6	94 0	93 0
Clayholemen ..	*99 0	92 0	*97 6	99 6	90 0	81 0
Drawers ..	*101 0	92/6 & 97/6	*97 6	105 6	b	87 0
Labourers ..	*95 0	87 0	*85 8	94 6	90 0	81 0
Loaders Out ..	*95 0	..	*85 8	..	..	81 0
Loftsmen ..	*92 0	87 0	*85 8	94 6	90 0	81 0
Machinemmen ..	*97 0	87/ & 88/6	*87 6	97/6 & 100/6	90/ & 93/	81 0
Panmen ..	*95/ & 99/	88/6 & 92/6	*85 8	*103/7 & 106/9	90 0	81 0
Pit Foremen ..	*107 0	..	*91 2	105 6	96 0	..
Pitmen ..	*99 0	92/ & 98/	*97 6	99 6	90 0	81 0
Pit Shooters ..	*103 0	92/ & 98/	*91 2	104 6	96 0	84 0
Setters ..	*101 0	92/6 & 97/6	*85/8 & 87/6	105 6	98 0	87 0
Truckers ..	*95 0	87 0	*85 8	94 6	90 0	81 0
Wheelers ..	*95 0	87 0	*85/8 & 87/6	94 6	90/ & 93/	81 0
Yardmen ..	*95 0	87 0	*85 8	94 6	90 0	81 0
Broom-making (Millet)—						
Sorters—Head ..	*99 0	110 0	*100 0	..	..	84 0a
" Other ..	*87/ & 91/	98 0	*88 0	..	..	66 0a
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	*101 6	95 0	} *102 6 {	95 0	..	..
Finishers ..	*101 6	95 0		95 0	..	..
Machinists—						
Boring ..	*101 6	95 0		95 0	..	..
Boults Carver ..	*108 6	95 0		95 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	*106 0	100 0		101 6	..	..
Pan Workers—Hair and Bass..	*101 6	95 0		95 0	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers ..	84 0	93 6	*89 0	92 0	..	..
General Hands ..	82 0	87 6	*85 0	86 0	86 6a	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	86 6	93 6	*85 0	92 0	..	..
Moulders ..	82 0	93 6	*89 0	92 0	86/6to94/6a	80 0
Press-room Gangers ..	84 0	93 6	*86/ & 88/	92 0	..	..
Stillmen ..	87 0	93 6	*89 0	92 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other Cutters ..	98/ & 101/	98/6 & 104/6	*97 6	98/ & 105/6	*98/ & 99/6	98/ & 101/
Other Adults ..	86 0	86 0	*85 0	86 6	*83 0	86 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Labourers ..	88 6	88 0	*88 0	85 6	86 3	85 6
Painters ..	*111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Labourers ..	*95 0	94 6	*95 4	92 0	91 0	92 0
Smiths ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Strikers ..	93 0	92 6	*88 0	90 0	90 6	90 0
Trimmers ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Vycemen ..	95 0	94 6	*95 4	92 0	91 6	92 0
Wh'lmaking Machinists ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Wheelwrights ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Coachmaking (Axle-making)—						
Centre Turners ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Faceplate Workers ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Coachmaking (Spring-making)—						
Fitters ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0
Springmakers ..	111 0	110 6	*109 1	108 0	106 0	108 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

b Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands ..	91 6	90 0	^a 92 6	89 0	88 0	..
Green Hands ..	91 6	90 0	^a 89 6	89 0	88 0	..
Labourers ..	88/6 & 91/6	87/ & 90/	^a 88 0	89 0	88 0	..
Limepit Men ..	91 6	90 0	^a 92/6 & 95/6	89 0	88 0	..
Machinists—						
Burring ..	94 6	93 0	^a 98 6	..	..	..
Fleshing ..	94 6	93 0	^a 85 6	..	88 0	..
Scouring ..	94 6	93 0	^a 89 6	89 0	..	..
Setting out ..	94 6	93 0	^a 95 6	89 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	94 6	93 0	^a 95 6	89 0	88 0	..
Sweathouse Men ..	88 6	87 0	^a 95 6	89 0	88 0	..
Wool Sorters ..	96 6	95 0	^a 95 6	89 0	88 0	..
Fibrous Plaster Working—						
Fixers' Assistants ..	91 0	^a 102 8	..	^a 99 0	92 0	..
Shop Hands ..	107 0	^a 102 8	..	100 0	110 0	..
Other Adults ..	91 0	^a 86 0	..	^a 99 0	92 0	..
Gas Making and Supply—						
Blacksmiths ..	112 6	115 11	^a 112 9	113/6 & 119/	^a 102 0	110 8
Coke Trimmers ..	95 3	99 7	^a 85 0	108/3 & 109/9	91/ to 97/	..
Engine Drivers ..	103 3	107 7	^a 96/ to 112/	109/9	..	..
Gas Fitters ..	114 6	^a 121 0	^a 120 6	118 6	110 4	110 1
Labourers ..	88 0	91 2	^a 85 0	88 6	85 0	87 5
Mainlayers ..	103 3	118 0	^a 96 0	114/6 & 115/6	97 0	103 6
Metermakers ..	99 0	111 6	..	118/6 to 142/2	107 4	110 1
Meter Testers ..	103 3	109 5	..	106 6	..	..
Service Layers ..	103 3	118 0	^a 96 0	118 6	97 0	103 6
Service Layers' Lab- ourers ..	88 0	95 5	^a 87 9	88 6	91 0	91 5
Stokers ..	103 3	109/8 to 113/10	^a 110/ & 112/	108/3 & 109/9	97/6 & 105/	104 11
Yardmen ..	88 0	91 2	^a 85 0	88 6	85 0	87 5
Glassfoundry—						
Bottlestoppers ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..
Furnacemen ..	97 0	96 6	89 0	94 6	97 0	..
Assistant ..	88 0	87 6	80 0	85 6	88 0	..
Labourers ..	88 0	87 6	80 0	85 6	88 0	..
Lehrmen ..	¹² a91 6	¹² a91 0	¹² a83 6	¹² a89 0	¹² a88 0	..
Packers ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..
Sorters ..	90 6	90 0	82 6	88 0	88 0	..
Glassworking and Glazing						
Bevellers ..	100 0	106 6	^a 100 0	105 6	98 0	106 0
Cementers ..	81 0	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Cutters and Glaziers—						
Plate ..	100 0	106 6	^a 94 0	105 6	..	..
Other ..	100 0	106 6	^a 94 0	105 6	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	100 0	95/ & 106/6	..	105 6	..	..
Packers ..	90 0	95 0	..	88 6	..	..
Silverers—						
Using own Recipe ..	101 0	..	..	..	..	..
Other ..	101 0	106 6	^a 100 0	105 6	98 0	..
Horsehair Working—						
Curlers ..	^a 92/ to 105/	101 0	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands ..	^a 92 0	101 0	..	..	..	..
Wet Hacklers and others	^a 82/ to 85/	87/ to 101/	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers ..	98/6 & 101/d	101 6	^a 97 6	98 6c	96 0	70/ to 95/a
Engravers ..	101 0d	¹¹ 107 6	^a 97/6 & 100/	98 6c	96 0	70/ to 95/a
Mounters ..	98 6d	101 6	^a 97/6 & 100/	108 6c	96 0	70/ to 95/a
Setters ..	101 0d	104 0	^a 100 0	108 6c	96 0	70/ to 95/a
Watch and Clock						
Makers ..	¹¹ 100 0d	^a 90/ & 100/	^a 102 6	106 0c	100 0	..
Repairs ..	¹¹ 100 0d	^a 90/ & 100/	^a 102 6	106 0c	100 0	105 0a
Leather—Small Goods—						
General Hands ..	107 0	107 0	^a 105 0	102 6	104 0	107 0

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. *b* Piece-work rates. *c* Hours of labour per week: 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). *d* Sydney rates with deductions for holidays.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Manures—Animal—						
Fertilizer Hands ..	90 6	106 0	*113 8	..	..	..
Manures—Artificial—						
Acid Retortmen ..	..	93 6	..	93 0	93 0	..
Bagging Men ..	..	87 6	..	87 0	84 0	..
Bin Workers ..	..	87 6	..	87 0	84 0	..
Bone Mill Feeders ..	..	87 6	..	87 0	84 0	..
Chamber Burners ..	..	93 6	..	93 0	93 0	..
Crushers and Mixers ..	..	93 6	..	93 0	93 0	..
Labourers ..	..	87 6	..	87 0	84 0	..
Masonry — Marble and Stone—						
Carvers ..	*b146 8	*146 8	*130 2	*149 8	*113/8 & 117/4	..
Machinists—Carborundum ..	*b100/10 & 108/4	104 6	*130 2	*113/ & 124/	*113/8 & 117/4	..
Other ..	..	116 0	*130 2	*113/ & 124/	*113/8 & 117/4	..
Masons ..	*b120 0	*120 0	*130 2	*124 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Polishers—Machine—						
Granite ..	*104 6	108 0	*108 2	*105 8	*88 0	..
Marble ..	*104 6	108 0	*108 2	*105 8	*88 0	..
Other—						
Granite ..	*104 6	*99 0	*108 2	*105 8	*88 0	..
Marble ..	*104 6	*99 0	*108 2	*105 8	*88 0	..
Masonry—Monumental—						
Carvers ..	*b133 4	*132 0	*130 2	126 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Fixers ..	*b120 0	93 0	*130 2	110 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Labourers ..	*93 6	93 0	*108 2	90 0	*82 6	*99 0
Letter Cutters ..	*b120 0	*120 0	*130 2	118 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Masons ..	*b120 0	*120 0	*130 2	118 0	*113/8 & 117/4	*110 0
Opticians—						
Journeyman ..	*95/ to 108/	*a100 0	*97/6 & 110/	103/6 to 116/b	96 0	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	98 0	98 0	*97 6	105 6	*105 0	98 0
Machinists ..	101 0	101 0	*97 6	101 0	*105 0	101 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	102 0	108 0	..	..	..	..
Assistant ..	85 0	87 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	85 0	93 0	..	..	..	..
Cutters ..	85 0	90/ & 93/	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	85 0	90 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	102 0	111 0	..	..	..	..
Assistant ..	85 0	87 0	..	..	..	..
Packers ..	84 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen ..	87 0	90 0	..	..	..	..
Rippers ..	84 6	90 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	82 0	87 0	..	..	..	..
Polish Making—						
Foremen ..	..	92 6	..	90 0	..	..
Grinders ..	..	92 6	..	90 0	..	..
Millhands ..	..	92 6	..	90 0	..	..
Mixers ..	..	92 6	..	90 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	87 6	..	86 0	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Journeyman ..	107 0	107 0	*105 0	102 6	104 0	107 0

^a Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.
(artificial light).

^b Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	95 0	92 0	°93 0	85/ to 100/a	..	84 0
Assistant ..	89/ & 91/8	89 0	°93 0	70/ to 80/a	..	78 0
Hollow-ware Pressers ..	100 0	90 0	°85 8	90/ to 100/a	..	84 0
Labourers ..	89 0	87 0	°85 8	..	..	78 0
Sagger Makers ..	91 6	89 0	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers ..	106 0	91 0	°85 8	..	..	..
Throwers—1st Class ..	106 0	91 0	°104 0	90/ to 105/a	..	84 0
2nd Class ..	..	87/ & 91/	°93 0	..	..	87 0
Turners ..	97 0	90 0	..	..	..	81 0
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	99 6	92 0	°99 0	102 0a	97 0	84 0
Assistant ..	..	89 0	°93 0	..	83 0	78 0
Drawers ..	94 0	87 0	°85 8	102 0a	83 0	..
Junction Stickers ..	96 0	89 0	°85 8	..	89 0	79 6
Moulders ..	101 0	87 0	°85 8	..	97 0	78/ & 79/6
Mould Makers ..	96 0	97 0	°87 6	102 0a	95 0	..
Setters ..	98 0	90 0	°85 8	..	89/ & 97/	79 6
Potteries—Tile Making (other than Roofing)—						
Labourers ..	89 0	87 0	°85 8	87 0	..	78 0
Moulders or Pressers ..	90/ & 93/	90 6	°85/8 & 89/4	95 0	..	78/ to 84/
Setters—Head ..	96 0	90 0	°85 8	95 0	..	..
„ Other ..	90 0	90 0	°85 8	95 0	..	79 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	°101/6 & 101/8/	°96 6	°94 2	103 0	°91 7½	88 0
Assistant ..	°93 6	°87 6	°88 2	97 0	..	81 0
Dressers ..	°107 8	°103 6	°88 2	97 0	..	84 0
Faceman ..	°103 6	°96 6	°94 2	97 0	..	78 0
Gutterers ..	°112 6	..	°97 10	..	..	84 0
Hammermen ..	°99/6 & 99/8	°103 6	°94 2	97 0	°88 8½	84 0
Labourers or Strippers ..	°93 6	°87 6	°88 2	97 0	°85 11½	78 0
Loaders, Pluggers, or Trucks ..	°93 6	°87 6	°88 2	97 0	°85 11½	78 0
Machine Feeders ..	°104 6	°90 6	°89/7 & 93/8	97 0	°91 7½	81 0
Quarrymen ..	°107 8	..	°97 10	97 0	°106 3½	88/ & 102/
Spallers ..	°97/6 & 97/8	°96 6	°92 4	97 0	°91 7½	84 0
Rope Making—						
Clothes Line Lappers ..	85 6	85 6	°91 0	..	..	..
Feeders for First ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spreader ..	89 6	89 6	°91 0	88 6	..	..
Foremen—Head ..	101 6	..	°99 0	95 6	..	..
„ Jenny ..	101 6	..	°92 0	90 6	..	..
Knockers Out and Dampers Down ..	85 6	85 6	°91 0	85 6	..	..
Oilers ..	88 6	88 6	..	85 6	..	..
Packers ..	85 6	85 6	°91 0	85 6	..	..
Reelers—Hand ..	86 0	86 0	°91 0	85/6 & 88/6	..	..
„ Steam ..	86 6	86 6	°91 0	92 6	..	..
Rubber Working—						
Calender Hands ..	105/1 & 108/10	104/5 & 108/2	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers ..	92 10	92 2	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	91 4	90 8	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	92 10	92 2	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists ..	92 10	92 2	..	..	..	..
Heaters ..	92 10	92 2	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	92 10	92 2	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hands ..	93 10	93 2	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	98 10	98 2	..	..	..	..
Moulders—Other ..	92 10	92 2	..	..	..	..
Press Hands ..	92 10	92 2	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	92 10	92 2	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers ..	93 10	93 2	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters ..	89/10 & 92/10	89/2 & 92/2	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers ..	92 10	92 2	°88 0	80/ to 100/a	..	..
„ Joiners ..	91 4	90 8	°88 0	90/ to 110/a	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. *b* Melbourne hours, 46 and 48 per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Rubber Working—<i>continued.</i>						
Tyre Moulders ..	108 10	108 2	..	..	..	..
Vulcanizers ..	92 10	92 2	*88 0	90/ to 110/a	..	..
Wrappers ..	90 4	89 8	*88 0	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	88 10	88 2	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Collarmakers ..	107 0	107 0	*105 0	102 6	104 0	107 0
Harnessmakers ..	107 0	107 0	*105 0	102 6	104 0	107 0
Machinists ..	107 0	107 0	*105 0	102 6	104 0	107 0
Saddlers ..	107 0	107 0	*105 0	102 6	104 0	107 0
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers ..	106 0	105/ & 107/	*107 0	97 6	90 0	..
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	*119 2	*119 2	*119 2	*119 2	*119 2	*119 2
Dockers ..	122 0	122 0	*111 10	122 0	*99 0	..
Painters ..	122 0	122 0	*111 10	122 0	*99 0	..
Shipwrights—						
New Work ..	136 0	*124 8	*124 8	136 0	136 0	120 0a
Old Work ..	136 0	*124 8	*124 8	136 0	136 0	120 0a
Soap Making—						
Foremen ..	89/ & 91/6	98 0	*90 0	97 0	..	95 0
General Hands ..	82 0	87 6	*85 0	86 0	86 6a	80 0
Mixers ..	82 0	93 6	*85 0	92 0	..	..
Soap Makers ..	94 0	..	*85 0	..	..	100 0
„ Assistants	84 0	98 0	*85 0	97 0	..	95 0
Tallow Making—						
Tallowmen ..	95 6	100 0	*108/2 to 110/11b	84 0	..	88/ to 100/a
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6
Curriers ..	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Fancy Leather Finishers ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Japanners or Enamellers ..	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
Jiggers and Grainers (Pbkbinding Leather)	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
Labourers ..	86 6	86 6	86 6	86 6	86 6	86 6
Linenmen and Yardmen	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6	97 6
Scouring ..	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Scudding ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Shaving ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Splitting ..	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Unhairing ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Whitening ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Other ..	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Rollers and Strikers	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Tablemen ..	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters—1st Hand ..	106 0	101/ & 107/	*98 0	97 6	..	115 0a
„ 2nd Hand ..	106 0	101/ & 107/	*98 0		..	85 0a
Dressers ..	106 0	101/ & 107/	..		..	..
Machinists ..	106 0	101/ & 107/	*98 0		..	..
Sewers—Hand ..	106 0	101/ & 107/	*98 0		..	..
Tent Makers ..	106 0	101/ & 107/	*98 0		90 0	..
Wickerworking—						
Bamboo or Wicker Workers ..	105 0	100 0	*110 11	95 0	95 0	102 6
Basket Makers and Repairers ..	109 0	100/ & 105/	*97/6 & 100/6	95 0	..	..
Upholsterers ..	102 0	100 0	*110 11	100 0	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. *b* Rates taken from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bricklaying—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface	¹⁰ 113 1	¹⁰ 123 9	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 121 0	¹⁰ 117 4	¹⁰ 106 4
Sewer and Tunnel	¹⁰ 118 10	¹⁰ 132 0	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 121 0	¹⁰ 117 4	¹⁰ 112/4 & 118/4
Carpentering—						
Carpenters	¹⁰ 121 0	¹⁰ 120 1	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 118 3	¹⁰ 115 6	¹⁰ 118 3
Labouring (Builders) b—						
Bricklayers' Labourers	⁹⁹ 11	⁹⁹ 11	¹⁰ 102 2	⁹⁸ 1	⁹⁵ 4	⁹⁸ 1
Carpenters' Labourers	⁹⁹ 11	⁹⁹ 11	¹⁰ 102 2	⁹⁸ 1	⁹⁶ 2	⁹⁸ 1
Concrete Workers ..	⁹⁹ 11	⁹⁹ 11	¹⁰ 108 2	⁹⁸ 1	⁹⁵ 4	⁹⁸ 1
Earth Excavators ..	⁹⁹ 11	⁹⁹ 11	¹⁰ 102 2	⁹⁸ 1	⁹⁶ 2	⁹⁸ 1
Gear Workers	⁹⁹ 11	⁹⁹ 11	¹⁰ 102 2	⁹⁸ 1	⁹⁵ 4	⁹⁸ 1
Masons' Labourers ..	⁹⁹ 11	⁹⁹ 11	¹⁰ 102 2	⁹⁸ 1	⁹⁵ 4	⁹⁸ 1
Plasterers' Labourers	⁹⁹ 11	⁹⁹ 11	¹⁰ 102 2	⁹⁸ 1	⁹⁵ 4	⁹⁸ 1
Scaffold Hands ..	⁹⁹ 11	⁹⁹ 11	¹⁰ 108 2	⁹⁸ 1	⁹⁵ 4	⁹⁸ 1
Lathing and Ceiling—						
Lathers	⁹⁵ /to 105/ <i>a</i>	..	¹⁰ 120 6	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	⁹⁵ 4
Metal Ceilings ..	⁹⁵ /to 105/ <i>a</i>	¹¹⁴ 0 <i>a</i>	¹⁰ 120 6	..	¹¹⁴ /to 120/ <i>a</i>	¹⁰⁶ 4 <i>a</i>
Masonry—						
Masons	¹⁰ 120 0	¹⁰ 120 0	¹⁰ 130 2	¹⁰ 121 0	¹⁰ 113/8 & 117/4	¹⁰ 106 4
Painting (House) and Glazing—						
Glaziers	¹⁰ 108 2	¹⁰ 104 6	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 113 8	¹⁰⁶ 0 <i>d</i>	¹⁰⁶ 4
Painters	¹⁰ 108 2	¹⁰ 104 6	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 113 8	¹⁰⁵ 5	¹⁰⁶ 4
Paperhangers	¹⁰ 108 2	¹⁰ 104 6	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 113 8	¹⁰⁵ 5	¹⁰⁶ 4
Signwriters	¹⁰ 111 10	¹⁰ 104 6	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 113 8	¹⁰⁵ 5	¹⁰⁶ 4
Plastering—						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	¹⁰ 108 4	¹⁰ 102 8	¹⁰ 120 6	⁹⁹ 0	¹¹⁰ 0	¹⁰⁶ 4
Plasterers—						
Surface	¹⁰ 108 4	¹⁰ 110/to 118/3	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 121 0	¹⁰ 117 4	¹⁰⁶ 4
Sewer or Tunnel ..	¹⁰ 112 2	¹⁰ 123 9	¹⁰ 126/6 & 129/6	¹⁰ 121 0	..	¹⁰ 112/4 & 115/4
Plumbing and Gasfitting—						
Galv. Iron Workers ..	¹⁰ 116 11	¹⁰ 121 0	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 110 0	¹⁰ 110 4 <i>f</i>	⁹⁹ / & 121/ 110 1
Gasfitters	¹⁰ 116 11	¹⁰ 121 0	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 110 0	¹⁰ 110 4 <i>f</i>	⁹⁹ / & 121/ 110 1
Plumbers	¹⁰ 116 11	¹⁰ 121 0	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 110 0	¹⁰ 110 4 <i>f</i>	⁹⁹ / & 121/ 110 1
Roofing—						
Shinglers	¹⁰ 122 8	¹⁰ 115 6	¹⁰ 120 6	..	..	..
Slaters	¹⁰ 122 8	¹⁰ 115 6	¹⁰ 120 6	..	..	¹⁰⁶ 4 <i>a</i>
Tilers	¹⁰ 122 8	¹⁰ 115 6	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 121 0	¹¹⁴ 0 <i>a</i>	¹⁰⁶ 4 <i>a</i>
Tile Laying—						
Tile Layers	¹⁰ 108 0	<i>c</i>	¹⁰ 120 6	²⁵ 0 <i>a, e</i>	..	¹⁰⁶ 4
Tuckpointing—						
Tuckpointers	⁸⁵ 0	¹⁰ 117 4	¹⁰ 120 6	¹⁰ 121 0	<i>c</i>	¹⁰ 120 0 <i>a</i>
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Carpenters	¹⁰⁹ 0	¹⁰ 120 1	..	¹⁰⁷ /to 129/ <i>a</i>	¹⁰⁷ 4	¹¹² 0
Concrete Workers ..	¹⁰⁰ / & 102/ 94 6	¹⁰⁶ 0	⁹⁶ /to 105/2	⁹³ / & 96/ <i>a</i>	⁸⁹ 4	⁹⁵ 6
Labourers	⁹⁴ 6	⁸⁸ 0	⁸⁵ 0	⁸⁵ 0	⁸³ 4	⁸⁶ 6
Miners—Sewer	¹⁰⁴ & 104/8 to 135/6	⁹⁶ / & 101/6	¹¹² 6	⁹³ / & 99/ <i>a</i>	⁹² 4	⁹² 6
Pipe-jointers & Setters	⁹⁶ / & 102/ 102 0	¹⁰⁰ 0	⁹⁰ /6 & 92/4	⁹⁸ /6 & 102/ <i>a</i>	⁹² /4 & 101/4	⁹² 6
Timbermen	¹⁰² / & 108/ 102 0	..	..	¹⁰² 0 <i>a</i>	⁹² 4	⁹² 6
Toolsharpeners ..	..	¹⁰¹ 9	¹¹² 6	⁹⁷ 6 <i>a</i>	⁹² 4	⁹⁸ 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. *b* The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. *c* Piece-work. *d* Hours prevailing in shops where employed. *e* Per day. *f* In addition, ¹4d. per hour where workman provides his own tools, and ¹4d. per hour in lieu of holidays.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coal Mining—						
Blacksmiths ..	116/6 to 123/6	123 0	127/6 to 140/6	..	..	110/ & 124/6
Bracemen ...	111/6 to 113/6	119 6	111/ to 130/6	..	..	..
Carpenters ..	119/6 to 127/6	119 6	121/6 to 140/6	..	..	110 0
Deputies ..	135/6 to 146/	136 0	130/6 to 134/	..	..	128/ & 129/
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	120/ to 138/	115/ & 123/6	120/6 to 156/	..	124/6 & 127/6	116/ to 127/6
Other ..	111/6 to 122/	115 0	111/6 to 144/	..	..	..
Labourers—						
Surface ..	108 0	108 0	108/to123/6	..	..	105/ & 106/6
Underground ..	108/to111/6	108 0	108/to126/6	99 0	99 0	105/ & 106/6
Miners—						
Machine	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	Not mined.	<i>b</i>	..
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Wet Work ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Platmen or Banksmen	111/6to115/	119 6	108/to126/6	..	109 0	106 6
Shaftsinkers—						
Dry Work ..	110/3 to 129/6	132 0	130/6 to 148/6	..	..	<i>b</i>
Wet Work ..	113/8 to 129/6	138 0	139/9 to 157/9	..	..	<i>b</i>
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	108/ to 132/6	119 6	122/6 to 140/6	..	119 6	122/6 to 126/
Wet Work ..	108/ to 132/6	125 6	131/9 to 149/9	..	..	..
Shotfirers ..	129/6 to 135/6	..	122/6 & 140/6	..	119 6	..
Shovelers ..	108/to111/6	108 0	..	..	110 0	..
Skip-repairers ..	108/to112/6	108 0	..	..	..	110 0
Strikers ..	108 0	108 0	..	..	..	..
Timbermen..	108/to125/	132 0	122/6 & 140/6	..	109 0	..
Weighmen ..	115/to118/6	126 0	..	..	..	117 0
Wheelers ..	109/6 to 115/	111 6	111/6 to 132/6	..	109/6 & 115/6	106 6
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)^d—						
Battery Feeders ..	84/ to 96/	78/ to 88/6	79/to100/10	..	86/ to 98/	79 0
Bracemen ..	87/ to 96/	83/ to 93/6	82/ to 106/4	61 6	95/ to 107/	82 0
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	95/ to 105/6	87/6 to 110/11	82/ to 121/	69/ to 78/	99/ to 105/	84/6 to 94/6
Winding and Loco.	105/ to 117/6	97/6 to 117/11	90/ to 132/	75/ & 78/	102/ to 117/	94/6 to 101/6
Firemen ..	86/ to 101/6	81/6to98/11	79/to111/10	63/ & 69	92/ to 98/	78/6 to 82/6
Labourers ..	84/ to 90/	78/ to 88/6	77/to100/10	60/ to 63/	86/ to 101/	79 0
Miners—						
Machine	90/ to 99/	84/ to 106/6	83/6 to 114/7	<i>b</i>	99/ to 118/	88/ & 91/
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	90/ to 99/	87/ to 104/6	83/6 to 106/4	<i>b</i>	94/ to 113/	88/ & 89/6
Wet Work ..	96/ to 105/	93/ to 110/6	95/4 to 115/6	<i>b</i>	103/ to 122/	94/ & 95/6
Platmen ..	87/ to 96/	83/ to 93/6	82/ to 106/4	61 6	95/ to 107/	82 0
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	93/ to 99/	93/ to 106/6	83/6 to 115/6	<i>b</i>	101/ to 118/	94 0
Wet Work ..	99/ to 105/	99/ to 112/6	83/6 to 115/6	<i>b</i>	110/ to 127/	117 3
Shift Bosses ..	..	96/ to 106/6	111/10 to 125/7	84/ & 87/	..	..
Timbermen ..	91/6 to 105/	88/6 to 105/	89/ to 114/7	69/ & 78/	101/ to 118/	91/ & 97/

^a A Ruling of predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. ^b Piece-work rates. ^c The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half-hour or meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of sh fts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under

[For continuation of footnote see next page.]

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways —	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	133 0	135 0	120/1 to 130/2	129 6	129 3	130 6
2nd Class ..	127 0	129 0	114/7 to 124/8	126 6	121 6	124 6
3rd Class ..	121 0	123 0	108/2 to 118/3	120 6	113 3	118 6
4th Class ..	115 0	117 0	101/9 to 111/10	114 6	107 3	112 6
5th Class ..	109 0	111 0	101/9 to 111/10	..	107 3	106 6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	103 0	105 0	95/4 to 105/5	107 0	104 6	100 6
2nd Class ..	97 0	99 0	95/4 to 105/5	102 6	95 4	94 6
3rd Class ..	91 0	93 0	89/10 to 99/11	99 6	89 5	88 6
Guards—						
1st Class ..	100/ to 106/	110/6 & 113/6	115/6 to 125/7	108 0	107 4	101/ & 104/
2nd Class ..	94/ to 100/	95/6 to 107/6	110/ to 120/1	106 6	104 4	95/ & 98/
3rd Class ..	91/ to 94/	92/6 to 98/6	99/11 to 110/	96 0	98/4 & 101/4	89/ & 92/
Porters ..	85/ to 94/	86/6 to 101/6	86/2 to 99/11	85/6 & 90/	83 4	77/ to 86/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	107/6 to 116/6	110/6	115/6 to 125/7	102 0	92 4	89 0
2nd Class ..	98/6 to 109/	104 6	108/2 to 118/3	99 0	89 4	86 0
3rd Class ..	94 0	98/6 & 101/6	104/6 to 114/7	..	..	..
Ordinary ..	94 0	92/6 & 95/6	96/3 to 106/4	..	89 4	..
Signalmen—						
Special ..	..	116 6	109/1 to 121/	108/ & 117/	110 4	..
1st Class ..	112/ & 115/	107 6	107/3 to 117/4	105 0	101 4	86/ & 89/
2nd Class ..	109 0	101 6	102/8 to 112/9	102 0	95 4	80/ & 83/
3rd Class ..	106 0	98 6	96/3 to 106/4	96 0	89 4	..
4th Class ..	94/ to 103/	95 6	91/8 to 101/9	93 0	86 4	..
Tramways (Electric and Cable) —						
Car Washers or Cleaners	84 0	93 6	*92 7	89 0	83 0	88 6
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	88 0	93 6	*85/ & 88/	91/ & 93/	85/ & 92/	85 6
2nd Year ..	91 0	96 6	*88/ & 93/	93 0	92 0	88 6
3rd Year ..	94 0	99 6	*93/ & 103/	97/ & 99/	92 0	90/ to 94/6
Firemen—						
Four Fires ..	95 0	105 6	*94 0	99 0	96 0	..
Less than Four Fires	95 0	102 6	*94 0	..	90 0	..
Horse Drivers ..	90 0	99 6	*92 0	96 0	87 0	89 6
Labourers ..	84 0	87/6 & 93/6	*85 0	87 0	83 0	85/6 & 88/6
Lamp Trimmers ..	85 0	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	87 0	96 6	*92 7	90 0	87 0	91 6
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	94 0	93 6	*85/ & 88/	93 0	92 0	88 6
2nd Year ..	97 0	96 6	*88/ & 93/	96 0	92 0	91 6
3rd Year ..	100 0	99 6	*93/ & 103/	99/ & 100/6	92 0	94 6
Night Watchmen ..	84 0	96 3	*88 0	89/ & 90/	97 0	85 6
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading ..	115/6 & 120/	114 0	*123 11	102 6	105 0	94 6
Other ..	105/ & 111/	106 0	*110 2	100 0	95 0	91 6
Pitmen ..	97 0	105/6 & 111/6	*93/6 & 100/10	93/ & 96/	92 0	94/6 & 100 6
Signalmen ..	100/ to 106/	102/6 & 108/6	*96/ & 100/	99/ to 105/6	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—						
Horse ..	90 0	99 6	*92 0	96 0	87 0	89 6
Motor ..	99 0	99 6	..	99 0	92 0	94 6
Track Cleaners ..	84 0	93 6	*85 0	90 0	97 0	88 6
Trimmers or Fuelmen	89 0	..	*90 0	96 0	83 0	..

a The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week (in New South Wales and Victoria 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. Queensland and Western Australia—44 per week. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen.

the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi. d The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W.—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours; surface workers, 44 hours. Other Districts—Underground workers, 44 hours; surface workers, 48 hours. Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, &c., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, &c., 44 hours. South Australia—Miners and others underground 44 hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	89 6	92 6	^a 92 0	89 6	89 0	89 6
Two Horses ..	94 6	97 6	^a 97 0	94 6	94 0	94 6
Three Horses ..	98 6	101 6	^a 100 0	96 6	96 0	96 6
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	^a 93 11½	92 6	^a 92 0	89 6	88 0	89 6
Two Horses ..	^a 101 5½	97 6	^a 97 0	94 6	93 0	94 6
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	89 6	97 6	^a 99 0	97 6	97 0	97 6
Two Horses ..	94 6	105 6	^a 104 0	102 6	102 0	102 6
Sanitary carters ..	97/ & 102/	^a 96/6 to 112/6	^a 93 0	93/6 to 103/6	89 0	93/6 to 103/6
Stable Hands ..	89/ & 94/	90 6	^a 85 0	88 6	88 0	88 6
Tip Dray Drivers ..	89/ & 94/	92 6	^a 92 0	89 6	89 0	89 6
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	91/6 to 100/6	95/6 & 100/6	^a 92/ to 100/	94/6 & 98/6	94/ & 98/	94/6 & 98/6
3 tons or over ..	100/6 & 104/6	105 6	^a 105/ & 110/	102 6	102 0	102 6
Carrying—Passenger—						
Chauffeurs ..	^a 91 0	90/ & 96/b	^a 85 0	..	..	90 0
Lift Attendants—						
Goods ..	84 0	80 0	^a 90 0	70/ to 80/a	80 0	..
Passenger ..	84 0	80 0	^a 85/ & 87/	70/ to 80/a	80 0	75/ to 80/a

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wharf Labourers per hour	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11
Passenger Vessels—Intra Stated—						
Cooks—						
Chief per month	^a 341/ to 411/	396 0e	396 0e	396 0e	396 0e	243/ & 396e/
Second ..	271/ to 311/e	286 0e	286 0e	286 0e	286 0e	213/ & 286e/
Third ..	271 0e	..	..	..	..	..
Ships' ..	311 0e	..	..	..	..	..
Pantrymen ..	317 6f	317 6f	317 6f	317 6f	317 6f	..
Assistant per month	287/6 to 297/6f	287/6 to 297/6f	287/6 to 297/6f	287/6 to 297/6f	287/6 to 297/6f	..
Stewards ..	297/6 & 337/6f	297/6 & 337/6f	297/6 & 337/6f	297/6 & 337/6f	297/6 & 337/6f	195/6 & 337/6f
Passenger Vessels—Inter-stated—		<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>	
Bakers per month	Wages in Vessels of 4,000 tons Gross Register and under.	356 0e		Wages in Vessels of over 4,000 tons Gross Register.	376 0e	
Barmen ..		297 6f			297 6f	
Butchers ..		306 0e			326 0e	
Cooks—						
Chief ..		426 0e			456 0e	
Second ..		346 0e			246 0e	
Third ..		286 0e			286 0e	
Ships' ..		336 0e			336 0e	
Pantrymen ..		317 6f			317 6f	
Scullerymen ..		266 0e			266 0e	
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon ..		307 6f			307 6f	
Second ..		337 6f			337 6f	
Second Saloon ..		337 6f			337 6f	
Fore Cabin ..		317 6f			317 6f	
Bedroom ..						
and Other ..		297 6f			297 6f	

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

b 48 and 54 hours per week. *c* Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. *d* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *e* Not more than 9 hours per day; in the tropics 8 hours. *f* Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor 8 per day when in terminal ports.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
All Vessels—Interstate^b &—			<i>s. d.</i>			
A.B. Seamen per month			325 0			
Boatswains "			345 0			
Donkeymen "			385 0			
Firemen .. "			365 0			
Greasers .. "			365 0			
Lamp Trimmers "			345 0			
Fuel Trimmers "			325 0			
Marine Engineers^b & h—		Vessels. 100 N.H.P. and under.			Vessels. Over 100 N.H.P.	
Chief per month		615/ to 665/			685/ to 1,025/	
Second "		505/			505/ to 665/	
Third "		455/			455/ to 555/	
Fourth "		..			395/ to 495/	
5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th "		..			385/	
		Interstate Passenger Vessels.			Interstate Cargo Vessels.	
		<i>Lowest Class, 125 tons and under.</i>	<i>Highest Class, over 10,000 tons.</i>	<i>Lowest Class, 60 tons and under.</i>	<i>Highest Class, over 8,000 tons.</i>	
Merchant Service^b & e h—		638/	1,628/	550/	1,128/	
Masters per month						
Officers—						
Chief "		498/	658/	438/	598/	
Second "		438/	598/	398/	518/	
Third "		..	538/	..	478/	
Fourth and Fifth "		..	398/	..	398/	

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Farming^g—						
General Hands <i>a d</i> ..	25/ to 50/	25/ to 50/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 45/	35/ to 50/	30/ to 48/
Harvesters <i>a d</i> ..	60/ to 70/	48/ to 80/	48/ to 80/	60/ to 80/	48/ to 80/	48/ to 72/
Milkers <i>a d</i> ..	25/ to 40/	25/ to 50/	25/ to 35/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 50/	30/ to 45/
Ploughmen <i>a d</i> ..	30/ to 45/	30/ to 50/	30/ to 45/	35/ to 45/	40/ to 55/	30/ to 48/
Chaffcutters—						
Portable ..	..	¹⁹¹ 6	..	..	52/6 to 80/ <i>d</i>	²⁹² 6 & 95/
Stationary ..	..	¹⁹¹ 6	..	..	52/6 to 80/ <i>d</i>	²⁹² 6 & 95/
Threshers—						
Feeders ..	..	..	..	..	..	²⁹⁵ 0
Machinists ..	..	..	..	..	..	²⁹² 6
Gardening^g—						
Gardeners ..	86 6 <i>a</i>	⁷⁸ 0	⁹⁴ 8	78/ to 90/ <i>a</i>	89 0	89 6
Labourers ..	78 0 <i>a</i>	⁷⁵ 0	⁸⁵ 0	72/ to 78/ <i>a</i>	83 0	86 6
Nurserymen ..	86/6 & 94/ <i>a</i>	78 0	⁹¹ 6	90/ to 120/ <i>a</i>	95 0	89 6
Labourers ..	78 0 <i>a</i>	73 0	⁸⁵ 0	80/ to 85/ <i>a</i>	83 0	86 6
Pastoral Workers^g—						
Cooks <i>d</i> ..	88 0	88 0	122 6	88 0	88 0	88 0
Shearers .. per 100	38 0	38 0	45 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Shed Hands <i>d</i> ..	75 10	75 10	102 6	75 10	75 10	75 10
Wool Pressers <i>d</i> ..	99 4	99 4	122 6	99 4	99 4	99 4
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	86/ to 98/6	82/ to 95/	..	78/ to 95/	81/6 to 87/6	81/ & 87/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *c* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. *d* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. *e* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. *f* Brisbane, Perth and Hobart rates are for employees of local authorities. *g* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. *h* Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. *Masters and Officers.*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours; five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. *i* Not more than 8 hours per day. *j* Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clubs (Residential)—						
Barmen	³⁵ a84 0	82 6	^a 88 0	92 0	100 0a	..
Billiard Markers ..	³⁵ a84 0	84 6	^a 85 0	85 6	88 0a	²⁵ 60 0
Lift Attendants ..	³⁵ a84 0	¹⁹ 80 0	^a 85 / & 87 /	85 6	..	..
Porters—Day Work	³⁵ a84 0	84 6	^a 85 0	85 6	88 0a	²⁵ 57 6
„ Night Work	³⁵ a84 0	84 6	^a 85 0	85 6	93 0a	²⁵ 57 6
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—						
Chefs	102/6 to 142/6	89/6 to 129/	^a 100 / & 105 /	110/6 to 135/6	105 & 113/	²⁵ 69/ to 119/6
Cooks—Second ..	91/6 to 112/6	87/6 to 108/	^a 95 0	95/6 to 110/	91 / & 97/	²⁵ 55/6 to 96/
„ Third ..	88/ to 102/6	84/6 to 88/	^a 95 0	95/6 to 99/	90 0	²⁵ 55/6 to 78/
Kitchenmen ..	84 0	87 6	^a 85 0	85 6	85 0	²⁵ 61 6
Hairdressing—						
Full Hands ..	105 0	120 0	..	..	..	..
Hairdressers ..	100 0	¹⁴ 98 6	^a 98 0	108 6	98 0	¹⁴ 90 0
Hotels—						
Barmen	84 0	90 0	^a 88 0	92 0	100 0	²⁵ 82 0
Billiard Markers ..	84 0	87 6	^a 85 0	85 6	85 0	²⁵ 61 6
Handymen ..	84 0	87 6	^a 85 0	85 6	85 0	²⁵ 51 / & 56/6
Lift Attendants ..	84 0	¹⁹ 80 0	^a 85 / & 87 /	85 6	..	²⁵ 54 / & 61/6
Porters—Day Work	84 0	87 6	^a 85 0	85 6	85 0	²⁵ 54 0
„ Night Work	84 0	87 6	^a 85 0	85 6	90 0	²⁵ 61 6
Waiters—Head ..	94 0	90 0	^a 85 0	92 6	..	²⁵ 78 / & 90/
„ Other ..	84 0	87 6	^a 85 0	88 0	89 0	²⁵ 60/6 to 78/
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen ..	84 / & 86/6	84 6	^a 87 6	85 6	84 9	²⁵ 61 6
Waiters ..	84 / to 89/	84 6	^a 87 6	88 / & 89/	89 0	²⁵ 60/6 to 78/

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bill Posting—						
Billposters	86 0	84 0	^a 85 0	85 6	90 / to 120/a	84 0
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class ..	100 / & 103/	101 / & 104/	^a 112 0	98 / & 101/	94 / & 97/	97/6 & 100/6
2nd Class ..	97 / & 100/	98 / & 101/	^a 104 0	98 / & 101/	91 / & 94/	94/6 & 97/6
3rd Class ..	97 / & 100/	98 / & 101/	^a 96 0	98 / & 101/	91 / & 94/	94/6 & 97/6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	94 0	98 0	^a 94 0	95 0	88 0	91 6
2nd Class ..	91 / & 92/6	90/6 & 95/	..	87/6 & 94/	85 / & 86/6	88/6 & 90/
Greasers ..	91 0	90 6	^a 94 0	89 0	85 0	88 6
Trimmers ..	89 6	90 6	^a 90 0	87 6	83 6	87 0
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke)—						
Baggers and Loaders	89 6	^a 110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0
Carters—						
One Horse ..	89 6	88 0	^a 92 0	89 6	89 0	89 6
Two Horses ..	94 6	93 0	^a 97 0	94 6	94 0	94 6
Trimmers ..	89 6	^a 110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Fuel Distribution (Fire-wood)—						
Carters—One Horse ..	89 6	90 0	⁹² 0	89 6	89 0	89 6
„ Two Horses ..	94 6	95 0	⁹⁷ 0	94 6	94 0	94 6
Sawyers ..	89 6	94 6	⁹² 7	101 0	..	96 0
Yardmen ..	89 6	93 6	..	92 0	..	84 0
Other Adults ..	89 6	88/6 & 90/6	..	94 0	..	84 0
Marine Stores—						
Bottle Washers ..	88 0	82 6	⁸⁵ 0	⁹⁰ 0	⁹⁵ 0	..
Foremen ..	90 0	85 6	⁹⁰ 0	¹⁰⁰ 0	..	..
General Hands ..	88 0	82 6	⁸⁵ 0	⁹⁰ 0	⁹⁵ 0	..
Municipal—						
Labourers ..	⁹³ 11½	90 0	⁸⁵ 0	85 6	83 0	86 6
Street Sweepers ..	⁹³ 11½	95 0	⁸⁵ 0	85 6	83/ & 85/	86 6
Shop & other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	98 6	¹⁰⁰ 0	¹⁰⁰ 0	97 0	90 0	¹⁰⁵ to ¹⁰⁰ /
Chemists' Assistants ..	97/6 & 105/	110 0	¹¹¹ 6	¹²⁰ 0	..	110 0
Clerks ..	91 6	5a & ¹⁰² /6	100 0b	⁹⁴ 0	95 0c	¹¹⁰ 0e
Confectionery Salesmen ..	⁸⁵ 0	81 6	¹⁰⁰ 0	..	90 0	88 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	98 6	¹¹⁰ 0	¹⁰⁰ 0	97 0	90 0	¹⁰⁵ to ¹⁰⁰ /
Fruit Salesmen ..	⁸⁵ 0	81 6	¹⁰⁰ 0	..	..	88 0
Furniture Salesmen ..	98 6	¹¹² 6	¹⁰⁰ 0	91/ to 96/	90 0	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	93 6	90 0	¹⁰⁰ 0	95 0	90 0	88 0
Newsagents' Assistants ..	85 0	82/6 & 95/	¹⁰⁰ 0	97 0	90 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	85 0	82/6 & 95/	¹⁰⁰ 0	97 0	90 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts. ..	89 6	95 0	¹⁰⁰ 0	95 6	90 0	88 0
Clothing (Men's)—						
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers ..	98 6	¹¹⁵ 0	..	..	94 6	..
Departmental Managers ..	106/ & 111/	¹²⁰ 0	..	..	..	¹⁰⁵ 0
Parcels Office-men ..	..	¹⁰⁵ 0	..	..	90 0	..
Salesmen ..	98 6	¹¹⁰ 0	⁹⁵ 0	97 0	90 0	¹⁰⁵ to ¹⁰⁰ /
Hardware						
Managers—						
Branch ..	106/ & 111/	102 6	..	..	..	..
Departmental ..	106/ & 111/	107/6 to 125/	..	..	..	110 0
Salesmen—						
Junior ..	84/ & 88/6	62/6 & 75/	⁸⁵ / & ⁹² /6	86/ & 88/6	..	60/ to 85/
Outside ..	..	102 6	..	91/ to 96/	..	95 0
Senior ..	98 6	100 0	¹⁰⁰ 0	91/ to 96/	90 0	90 0
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	⁸⁸ /7 & 89/6	⁹⁶ /3 & 112/9	⁸⁸ 0	⁹² 0	..	⁶⁰ / to 84/a
Office Cleaners ..	87/ to 92/	¹⁰⁶ 3	⁸⁵ / & 87/	..	85 0	¹⁷⁵ 0
Packers—General ..	⁸⁷ /6 to 92/	89 0	⁹⁰ 0	88 6	90 0	81 6
Storemen—General ..	⁸⁶ / to 89/	89 0	⁹⁰ 0	88 6	90 0	81 6
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers—Head ..	91/ to 112/6	95/ to 105/6	⁹⁵ / to ¹²⁰ /	102 6	90 0	87/6 & 94/
„ Other ..	87 6	90 0	⁹⁰ 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Storemen—Head ..	91/ to 112/6	97/6 to 113/6	⁹⁵ / to ¹²⁰ /	102 6	92 0	87/6 & 94/
„ Other ..	86 0	90/ & 97/6	⁹⁰ 0	88 6	90 0	80 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers ..	90 0	90 0	⁹⁰ 0	85 0	90 0	80 0
Storemen ..	87 0	90 0	⁹⁰ 0	85 0	90 0	80 0
Surveying—						
Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days) ..	89 6	⁸⁰ 0a	⁸⁸ 0	¹¹² . 9a	93 4a	..
„ Foremen ..	93 0	93 0a	..	..	⁹⁸ 0a	..
„ Labourers ..	87 0	84 0a	⁸⁸ 0	91 6a	⁹² 0a	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.

c 38 hours except in special circumstances.

b In retail shops same hours as other employees.

d 47½, 47½, and 48 hours.

e From Retail Grocers Determination.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1925.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 139.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Biscuit Making—						
Adult Females ..	44 0	44 0	43 0	39 6	45 0	45 0
Butter Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	51 0	43 0	44 6	..	40/ & 54/
Cheese Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	51 0	43 0	..	..	..
Confectionery—						
Chocolate Dippers ..	42 6c	50 0	43 0	40 0	..	50 0a
Other Adults ..	42 6c	50 0	43 0	40 0	b	50 0a
Jam Making and Pre-serving—						
Fillers ..	51 6	51 6	48 6	51 6	45 0	51 6
Other Adults ..	45 6	45 6	43 0	45 6	45 0	45 6
Pastry Cooks—						
Adult Females ..	44/ to 65/9	42 0	41 0	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	12a41 6	55 0	44/6 to 54/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	12a41 6	47 0	41 0	44 6	45 0	..
Tobacco Working						
(Cigars)—						
Ringers ..	41 6	24 0	..	b	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	41 6	50/ & 55/	..	b	..	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bootmaking—						
Machinists — Wax						
Thread ..	54 9	55 0	46 9	55 0	..	55 0
Other Adults ..	46 9	46 9	46 9	46 9	46 9	46 9
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	46/ to 67/	46/ to 67/	46/ to 67/	46/ to 67/	48/6 & 50/6	46/ to 67/
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females ..	46/ to 53/6d	46/ to 53/6	..	46/ to 53/6	55 0	46/ to 53/6
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers ..	49 0	49 0	49 0	..	..	..
Machinists ..	49 0	49 0	49 0	..	..	..
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	46/ & 49/	46/ & 49/	46/ & 49/	46/ & 49/	46 6	46/ & 49/
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	46/ to 56/	46/ to 56/	46/ to 56/	46/ to 56/	48/6 & 50/6	46/ to 56/
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	62 6	56 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	51 0	51 0	51 0	51 0	62 6	51 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	62 6	56 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	51 0	51 0	51 0	51 0	53 1	51 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139.
 p Six day week 48 hours; 5 day week 46½ hours.

b Piece rates. c 46 and 48 hours

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tailoring (Ready-made)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	51 0	51 0	51 0	51 0	49 6	51 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	48 0	49 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	51 0	51 0	51 0	51 0	49 6	51 0
Trousers, Vest Hds.	47 6	47 6	47 6	47 6	46 6	47 6
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	45 9	42 0	43 0	..	..	43 0
Drawers and Menders	49/9 & 54/9	42 0	43 0	..	..	42 0
Gillbox Minders ..	45 9	42 0	43 0	..	..	41 0
Warpers ..	49/9 & 54/9	45 6	43 0	42 0a	..	43 6
Weavers—Loom ..	54 9	46 0	43 0	55 0a	..	40 4
Other Adults ..	45 9	42 0	43 0	42/6 to 45/a	..	40 0
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	46/ to 56/	46/ to 56/	46/ to 56/	46/ to 56/	48/6 & 50/6	46/ to 56/

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding and Furniture—						
Bedding Machinists ..	44 6	52 0	45 10	49 6	50 0	51/6 & 57/6
Mattress (Wire) Workers	..	64 0	..	..	50 0	51 6
Picture Frame Workers	48 6	53 6	..	..	50 0	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders ..	54 6	54 6	45 3	54 6	51 0	54 6
Sewers ..	54 6	54 6	50 6	54 6	51 0	54 6
Brush Making—						
Bass Broom Drawers	48 6	..	45 0	41 0	d	..
Bench Drawers ..	48 6	44 0	45 0	41 0	d	..
Machinists — Treadle Knot ..	48 6	44 0	45 0	41 0	d	..
Candle Making—						
Adult Females ..	41 6	45 9	43 0	45 9	..	35 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	51/6 to 56/6	51/6 to 56/6	45 0	51/6 to 56/6	47 6	51/6 to 56/6
Other Adults ..	46/6 to 50/6	46/6 to 50/6	45 0	46/6 to 50/6	47 6	46/6 to 50/6
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ..	51/ & 56/	60 0	65 0	..	53 6	..
Enamel Fillers ..	41 6	47 6	55 0	..		..
Gilders ..	51 0	67 6	55 0	55 0b		..
Polishers ..	51 0	70 0	55 0	55 0b		..
Scratch Brushers ..	51 0	47 6	55 0	55 0b		..
Workers N.E.I. ..	56 0	90 0	55 0	..		..
Leather Small Goods—						
Hand Stitchers ..	53 0	53 0	52 0	50 0	52 0	53 0
Other Adults ..	53 0	53 0	52 0	50 0	52 0	53 0
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	41 6	45 3	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	46/6 to 51/6	46/6 to 51/6	45 0	46/6 to 51/6	51 0	46/6 to 51/6
Polish Making—						
Adult Females ..	42 0a	45 9	..	45 9	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Adult Females ..	53 0	53 0	52 0	50 0	52 0	53 0
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	41 6	43 0	48 0	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. *b* Hours of labour per week: 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). *c* Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. *d* Piecework.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

SECTION V.—*continued.*GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assistants ..	54 6	54 6 ^a	45 3	54 6	51 0	54 6
Lithographing Feeders ..	53 6	53 6	45 3	53 6	51 0	53 6
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	47 8½	47 4b	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Making—						
Adult Females ..	52 3	53 0	52 0	50 0	52 0	53 0
Sail Making—						
Adult Females ..	146/6 & 50/	53 0	45/ & 50/	45 0	45 0	..
Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	41 6	45 9	43 0	45 9	..	35 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	146/6 & 50/	53 0	45/ & 50/	45 0	45 0	..
Wickerworking—						
Adult Females ..	46 6	..	..	55 0	50 0	51 6

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Hotels—						
Barnmaids ..	55 6	66 6	73 0	80 0	100 0	261/6
Housemaids ..	49 6	54 0	43 0	56 0	62 3	247/ to 51
Laundresses ..	55 0	57 0	48 0	61 0	62 3	254 0
Waitresses—Head ..	50 6	57 0	43 0	61 0	..	260/6 & 66/6
Other ..	50 6	54 0	43 0	56 0	62 3	247/ to 54/6
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	42 6	28/ to 46/a	44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	42/6 & 46/6	45/ to 52/6a	44 0	46 6	60 0	24/ & 30/
Sorters ..	42/6 & 46/6	40/ to 50/0a	44 0	46 6	54 0	24 0
Starchers ..	42 6	30/ to 37/6a	44 0	42 6	54 0	24 0
Washers ..	42/6 & 51/6	40/a	44 0	42 6	66 0	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	43/6 to 54/6	67 10	58/ & 60/	35 0	1 6c	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	50 0	51 0	44 0	43 6	57 6	248 0
Waitresses ..	50/ & 53/	51 0	44 0	50/ & 55/	59 6	247/ to 54/6

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers ..	49 9	2a & 156/	73 0d	56 0	60 0e	160 0
Clerical Assistants ..	49 9	2a & 156/	73 0d	56 0	..	160 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot ..	53 6	150 0	58 6	44 0	51/6 & 56/6	150 0
Drapery ..	53 6	150 0	58 6	44 0	51/6 & 60/	150 0
Fruit and Confectionery ..	45 6	45 0	58 6	..	51 6	55 0
Newsagent and Book-stall ..	50 0	45/ & 50/	58 6	44 0	49 6	60 0
Tobacconists ..	55 6	85 0	58 6	51 6	49 6	55 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 139. b 46½ and 48 hours. c Per hour, With minimum of 25 hours per week. d In retail shops same hours as other employees. e 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 139.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).						NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).						CANADA (MONTREAL).					
	July, 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.		March, 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.		Sept., 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Furniture—																		
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	102 0	48	102 0	48	60 8½	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	84 0	60	115 6	50	113 5	50
Wood Carvers	60 0	48	102 0	48	102 0	48	58 9	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	96 0	60	126 1	55	123 9	55
„ Machinists	60 0	48	102 0	48	102 0	48	60 8½	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	72 0	60	105 0	55	103 1	55
Sawmilling—																		
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	102 6	44	105 6	44	57 0	47	92 0	47	100 c 7½	46c	60 0	55	100 10	44	99 0	44
„ Shaping	69 0	48	105 6	44	108 6	44	45 0	47	92 0	47	100 c 7½	46c	68 2	55	100 10	44	99 0	44
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	48	102 6	44	105 6	44	54 0	47	98 0	47	102 0	47	68 2	55	117 8	55	115 6	55
„ Circular	54 0	48	104 6	44	97 6	44	48 0	47	98 0	47	102 0	47	61 7	55	126 1	55	123 9	55
	to 66 0		to 102 6		to 105 6													
Brassworking—																		
Moulders	68 0	48	103 6	48	105 6	48	64 7½	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	70 2	54	147 1	48	144 4	48
	and 72 0		and 107 6		and 109 6										to 161 4		to 158 4	
Moulding (Iron)—																		
Moulders	68 0	48	103 6	48	105 6	48	64 7½	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	78 0	60	130 3	48	99 0	40
	and 72 0		and 113 6		and 115 6										to 142 10		to 146 5	50
Sheet Metal Working—																		
Tinsmiths	60 0	48	96 6	48	98 6	48	62 8	47	95 4	44	95 4	44	58 10	54	117 8	44	115 6	44
															to 59		to 59	59

(c) Wellington.

SECTION VI.—continued.

Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia, New Zealand and Canada.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).						NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).						CANADA (MONTREAL).					
	July, 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.		March, 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.		Sept., 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Milling (Flour)—																		
Millers (Shift) <i>a</i>	63 0	48	100 6	44 and to 46	103 6	44	48 0	48	91 0	44	91 0	44	78 0	60	126 1	60	123 9	60
Packermen	70 0	48	109 6	44 and 46	112 6	44	48 0	48	87 0	44	87 0	44	60 0	60	159 8	60	156 8	60
	51 0	48	90 6	44 and 46	93 6	44	48 0	48	87 0	44	87 0	44	60 0	60	113 5	60	111 4	60
Bootmaking—																		
Bootmakers	60 0	48	96 0	44	96 0	44	52 6	45	84 4	44	c	c	93 0	55	126 1	48 to to 168 1	123 9	48 to to 57½
Tailoring (Ready made)—																		
Cutters	65 0	48	100 0	46½ and 48	100 0	46½ and 48	52 0	45	84 0	44	84 0	44	72 0	49	151 3	44 to to 80 0	148 5	44 to to 48
Pressers (Coat)	60 0	48	102 6	44	101 6	44	55 0	45	84 0	44	84 0	44	60 0	49	151 3	44 to to 80 0	148 5	44 to to 48
Trimmers	65 0	48	100 0	46½ and 48	100 0	46½ and 48	52 0	45	81 10	44	84 0	44	60 0	49	176 6	44 to to 126 1	173 2	44 to to 48
							60 0								159 8	48 to to 159 8	156 8	48 to to 48
Textile Working (Woollen Mills) (b)—																		
Carders	48 0	48	83 0	48	85 0	48	52 0	48	85 9	45	85 9	45	29 7	55	105 0	47½	90 9	47½
Dyehousemen	48 0	48	83 6	48	85 6	48	52 0	48	85 9	45	85 9	45	38 5	55	92 5	47½	76 4	47½
Spinners	48 0	48	82 6	48	84 6	48	52 0	48	85 9	45	85 9	45	49 7	55	126 1	47½	103 1	47½
Warpers	48 0	48	83 0	48	85 0	48	56 0	48	85 9	45	85 9	45	38 5	55	126 1	47½	103 1	47½
Bookbinding—																		
Bookbinders (Journeymen) ..	65 0	48	95 0	48	95 0	48	65 0	48	93 3	45	102 6	45	72 0	48	142 10	48	148 5	48
Paper Rulers	65 0	48	95 0	48	95 0	48	65 0	48	93 3	45	102 6	45	80 0	48	151 5	48	148 5	48
	to 77 6		to 107 6		to 107 6													

(a) New Zealand—Kilmnen.

(b) Canada-Toronto, 1924 and 1925.

(c) Not available.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia, New Zealand and Canada.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).						NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).						CANADA (MONTREAL).					
	July, 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.		March, 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.		Sept., 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
Compositors (Day work)	88 0	48	114 0	44	114 0	44	65 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	88 0	48	159 8	48	156 8	48
Readers	80 0	48	119 0	44	119 0	44	65 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	72 0	48	134 5	48	131 11	48
Printing (Jobbing Offices)—																		
Compositors	65 0	48	102 0	44	110 0	44	65 0	48	102 0	45	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	74 0	48	151 3	48	148 5	48
Linotype Operators	80 0	48	108 2	44	122 0	44	74 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	92 0	48	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Building—																		
Bricklayers	78 0	48	113 1	46	113 1	46	70 6	47	99 3	44	99 3	44	118 10	54	184 10	44	181 5	44
															to	to	to	to
Carpenters	72 0	48	121 0	44	121 0	44	64 7½	47	97 2	44	97 2	44	97 2	54	210 1	50	206 2	50
															120 2	44	117 11	44
															to	to	to	to
Labourers—Carpenters	60 6	44	95 4	44	99 11	44	51 4	47	80 8	44	80 8	44	64 10	54	189 1	60	185 7	60
															84 0	50	82 6	50
															to	to	to	to
Concrete Workers	60 6	44	95 4	44	99 11	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	80 8	44	64 10	54	100 1	60	99 0	60
															84 0	50	82 6	50
															to	to	to	to
Earth Excavators	60 6	44	95 4	44	99 11	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	80 8	44	64 10	54	100 1	60	99 0	60
															84 0	50	82 6	50
															to	to	to	to
Painters	64 0	48	102 8	44	108 2	44	60 6	44	95 4	44	95 4	44	86 5	54	100 1	60	99 0	60
															110 11	44	122 6	44
															to	to	to	to
Paperhangers	64 0	48	102 8	44	108 2	44	60 6	44	75 5	44	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	86 5	54	147 1	50	131 11	49½
															110 11	44	122 6	44
															to	to	to	to
Plasterers	78 0	48	108 4	46	108 4	46	66 0	44	96 6	44	96 6	44	105 7	48	147 1	50	131 11	49½
Plumbers	72 0	48	106 10	46	116 11	46	62 4	44	99 3	44	95 4	44	91 10	54	184 10	44	181 5	44
							and								129 5	44	127 0	44
							66 0								to	to	to	to
															168 1	50	152 7	49½

(a) Not available.

SECTION VI.—continued.

Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia, New Zealand and Canada.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).						NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).						CANADA (MONTREAL).					
	July, 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.		March, 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.		Sept., 1914.		Dec., 1924.		Dec., 1925.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Tramways—																		
Conductors—																		
1st year	48 0	48	84 6	48	88 0	48	42 0 to 48 0	48	88 0	48	92 0	48	52 10	60	86 2 to 88 3 90 4 to 94 6	50	105 2	60
2nd year	51 0	48	87 6	48	91 0	48							52 10	60	105 1	50	116 3	60
3rd year	54 0	48	90 6	48	94 0	48							55 2	60	105 1	50	126 2	60
Motormen—																		
1st year	54 0	48	90 6	48	94 0	48	48 0 to 54 0	48	92 0	48	96 0	48	52 10	60	86 2 to 88 3 90 4 to 94 6	50	105 2	60
2nd year	57 0	48	93 6	48	97 0	48							52 10	60	105 1	50	116 3	60
3rd year	60 0	48	96 6	48	100 0	48							55 2	60	105 1	50	126 3	60
Carrying (Merchandise)—																		
Carters (1 horse)	50 0	56½	87 6	48	89 6	48	48 0	48	84 0	48	84 0	48	84 0	54	75 8 to 92 5	60	70 2 to 90 9	57 to 63
Factory Engine-driving—																		
Engine Drivers, 1st Class	66 0	48	96 0 and 99 0	48	100 0 and 103 0	48	60 0	48	99 6	48	a	a	78 0	60	105 0 to 126 1	55 to 70	103 1 to 123 9	55 to 70
Municipal—																		
Labourers	57 0	48	94 0	48	93 11½	48	50 11 to 58 9	47	81 1½	48	88 1	47	48 7	54	94 6	60	92 9	60
Street Sweepers	49 6 and 54 0	48	94 0	48	93 11½	48							48 7	54	94 6	60	92 9	60

(a) Not available.



